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中華民國二十三年四月五日

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1934

大正二十三年三月廿四日

10 CENTS

GUNS MORE ACTIVE ON SOUTHERN WING OF FRENCH FRONT

Fighting Less Intense At
Montdidier And Lassigny-
Moreuil Line

ENEMY REPULSED

Attack Near Moreuil Beaten
Off At All But
One Point

SHELLING HEAVY

Whole German Battalion
Annihilated In Attempt
To Cross Oise

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 3.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

There is a growing reciprocal artillery on the southern front.

An attack made by the enemy, south of Moreuil, between Molisel and Mailly-Raineval, obtained a footing at one point in our advance line. Elsewhere he was repulsed.

We also repulsed an attempt north of Nollat.

By a minor operation north of Le Ploemont, we widened our positions and took 60 prisoners.

On March 31, our air squadrons dropped 12,000 kilograms of explosives on the railway and cantonments at Ham, Chauny, Noyon and other places. A great fire broke out in the railway station at Chauny. Enemy cantonments in the region of Roye were plentifully bombarded by our machine-guns from a low altitude.

Our chaser-planes fought numerous engagements, bringing down eight enemy machines, while our anti-air guns destroyed two others.

Heavy Artillery Duel

The official communique, issued last evening reported:

There has been a somewhat lively artillery duel, especially between Montdidier and Lassigny. Our batteries caught under their fire concentrations of the enemy east of Cantigny.

A strong German reconnoitering party was attacked and repulsed by our troops on the left bank of the Oise southwest of Gervais.

An Associated Press telegram sent on Monday from the French battlefield to the New York Herald, here, says concerning the last operations:

Heavy German forces were thrown on Sunday against the village of Grisvesnes, about half-way between Montdidier and Moreuil. All the efforts of the enemy were in vain. The French troops stood firm and the Germans were repulsed with very heavy losses.

Wherever the Allies regained territory they find heaps of German dead which the invaders had no time to bury. The enemy appear to have suffered terrible losses from the effects of the French field-guns.

Germans Fail To Cross Oise

The attempt of the Germans to cross the Oise and form a bridgehead permitting their further advance was easily frustrated by the French. One of the famous German Storm battalions succeeded in getting over near Chauny but never returned as it was almost annihilated, only 100 un wounded men remaining to be taken prisoners.

At Le Ploemont two divisions of German troops found themselves confronted by a French Division. For a moment the French were forced back but they came again at the enemy with such a rush that the Germans were driven back, leaving 700 prisoners including twenty officers, in the hands of the French.

Yesterday, the eleventh day of the battle, the Germans found before them a solid wall of Allied troops which is daily becoming firmer as artillery is advancing from all directions to support the infantry, which has stood the entire shock up to the present.

New Statue Of Joan Of Arc For France



JOAN OF ARC

This new statue of Joan of Arc, by Antonin Mercie, has been placed on exhibition at the Salon de Paris. This is the first photograph of the new handsome model of the French heroine. The statue is daily admired by huge throngs.

Bill In U.S. Senate To Declare War On Turkey And Bulgaria

Resolution Introduced And Referred To Committee On Foreign Relations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 2.—A resolution has been introduced to the Senate proposing the declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. It has been referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations.

The Associated Press states that the American Consul at Sofia on March 21 declares that no Bulgarian troops have been moved to the Western Front for the German offensive.

ALLIES TO WELCOME BRAZILIAN WARSHIPS

Airmen Already Received Enthusiastically By British Flyers, Says King George

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique:

In reply to an announcement received from the President of Brazil of the early departure of Brazilian warships to Europe to co-operate with the Allies, the King says that the Navy is anticipating their co-operation with profound satisfaction, adding that the Brazilian airmen are receiving an enthusiastic welcome from the Royal Air Force.

UNITED STATES TO GET 30 SHIPS FROM JAPAN

Vessels To Be Given Under New Agreement To Be Of 5,000 Tons Each

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, April 2.—Approximately 30 ships, each of 5,000 tons, will be obtained from Japan under the recent agreement.

FORMER OFFICIALS IN TOKIO

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, April 3.—Tang Hua-lung and Lin Chang-min arrived yesterday. They were welcomed by many friends including the Chinese Minister, members of the Government and business men.

Agitation Begun In Peking For War Against South

Promised Move Toward Peace Still Unseen And Contrary Propaganda Is Being Circulated

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, April 4.—General Hsu Shu-cheng arrived in Peking from Tientsin yesterday and immediately called on the Premier and afterwards on Hsu Shih-chang. It is understood that his visit is connected with the despatch of Fengtien troops to oppose the vigorous advance of the Southerners in Western Hupeh.

The attitude of Hsu Shu-cheng, who to a large extent was responsible for General Chang Tso-lin's coup, is causing some misgiving. He is reported to have written to Premier Tuan Chi-jui strongly attacking Chang Chih-tan, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, and General Chin Yung-peng, Chief of the Military Department.

It is reported that General Tang Chi-yao, the Military Governor of Yunnan is on his way to Chungking to direct the operations against Ichang.

Yesterday evening President Feng Kuo-chang gave a banquet in honor of Liang Shih-yi, Tsao Ju-lin, Yeh Kung-cho, Wang Ko-min and other prominent men.

Contrary to general expectation, since the recapture of Changsha the Government has taken no apparent steps to reopen the peace negotiations.

Liang Shih-yi, however, who declares that his visit to Peking is solely to arrange terms between the North and South, has been very active during the past few days interviewing the President, Premier and Hsu Shih-chang. As a preliminary step Liang Shih-yi expresses his intention to endeavor to compose the differences between President Feng Kuo-chang and Premier Tuan Chi-jui and to unify the military party. The former, however, warned by his former action, appears to be ready to fall in with the Premier's policy.

Owing to the increase of brigandage in Shantung, which has been practically denuded of troops, it has

been decided to recruit five new regiments in Shantung, Chihli and Honan.

Another Version Of Liang's Position
Mr. Liang Shih-yi has informed General Tuan Chi-jui that he is able to raise the sum of \$50,000,000, of which he advises \$20,000,000 be devoted to participation in the European war, the same amount for the payment of specie at the Banks of China and of Communications and the balance for military expenses for the subjugation of the South-west, according to the Chinese press.

In reply to the protest of General Lu Yung-hsian, the Shanghai Defence Commissioner, Tuchun Li Shun telegraphed that the despatch of troops to Wushih was for the protection of the coming silk market there.

Mr. Wang Ko-min, former Minister of Finance, has been appointed an adviser to the President.

Railway traffic on the Chentai Railway has been resumed on account of the absence of plague cases.

Mr. Yang Shih-yi, the much discussed candidate for the Premiership before the appointment of General Tuan Chi-jui, arrived at Tientsin Tuesday and is staying at the office of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. He is expected to go up to Peking soon.

The Han River has overflowed. Several villages in the north of Tientsin extending over ten li have been inundated.

A detachment of Belgian soldiers arrived at Harbin Tuesday.

A wireless service is about to be installed between Peking and Hailuogang.

Mr. Hsia Chia-tu, former Chinese Minister to Washington, has been appointed the first Chinese Minister to Brazil. He left Peking for Shanghai Wednesday. Mr. Hsia has been general manager of the Hailuogang Coal and Iron Co. for the last few years.

Fourth Of July Coming; Mobilisation Ordered

Americans To Meet At Consulate Monday To Discuss Plans

Along with the now familiar straw hat and the lachrymose nose comes another indication of the impending summer offensive.

The call is out for Americans to prepare for the Fourth of July.

A general meeting for this purpose will be held next Monday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock in the United States Consular building. The reason for this early mobilization is that it is figured there may be numerous apertures and aids to the annual celebration which may be wanted from home. Getting the Committee organized before the war will make possible a timely transportation of such. Ergo, the rallying call is sounded by Consul-General Sammons.

5:15 p.m. at the Consulate, Monday.

Three Dutch Ships Seized In Manila

U. S. Authorities Take Over Control Of Recently Arrived Boats

Manila, March 23.—Within a few hours after the receipt by local authorities of a radio containing instructions to take over in the name of the United States government all Dutch boats within Philippine jurisdiction, the navy here yesterday assumed control of three ships flying the flag of Holland, the Tjikembang, the Tjibondari and the tanker Poseidon. The last-named steamed into port from Java shortly after the noon hour, and naval guards were immediately placed upon her. The two vessels first mentioned were taken over early yesterday morning. The Dutch officers of the vessels and the passengers aboard them are lodged at the Manila Hotel at government expense, and will remain there until they can arrange to return to their homes or to continue their journeys.

The Weather

Squally. The maximum temperature yesterday was 57.9 and the maximum 47.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 53.3 and 50.5.

Bronze Statue For President Wilson



This beautiful bronze statue, representing victory, is to be presented to President Wilson by a New York Italian newspaper. The statue is of about three feet high, and weighs approximately 400 pounds. An exact duplicate will be sent to the King of Italy.

DOCTORS GIVE NANKING CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH

No New Case Since March 23, Is Official Statement By Doctors

Nanking, April 2.—A meeting was held this afternoon at the headquarters of the Plague Prevention Bureau, at which reports were rendered from the six districts where sub-stations were established more effectively to observe disease and deaths in the city.

At these stations for the past ten days, the Chinese doctors have been at work, and there has been the constant co-operation of the foreign doctors.

Both the Chinese and foreign doctors have concurred in the opinion that there is no plague now in Nanking, and further that they know of no new case since the death of Mrs. Pang, March twenty-third. Because of persistent rumors of new cases, the city has been the more carefully watched, and suspicious cases visited. In each case the disease has proved to be other than plague.

The meeting by common consent issues this bulletin, that this may be a matter of common knowledge, and that business and traffic may be resumed without apprehension.

Yu Shao-chang, Chu Chen-ye, Chen Chao-hen and Wang Kwelling, Directors Plague Prevention Bureau; G. P. Wang, Health Commissioner; and Drs. Wm. E. Macklin, T. Dwight Sloan, Allen C. Hutchins, Edward C. Perkins, L. Satchwell Smith, M. R. Charles, R. Suto, Hsu To, Chu Sheng-wu and Paul R. Tang.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK PRAYS IN U.S. SENATE

Visiting Prelate Invokes Divine Blessing On Allied Armies In Great Battle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 2.—There was an impressive scene in the Senate today when the Archbishop of York delivered a prayer for the victory of the Allied arms and a lasting and righteous peace for the men defended in the cause of truth and freedom in the great battle overseas. The invocation closed with the Lord's Prayer, the Senators and spectators joining.

ISHII LEAVES FOR STATES

Tokio, April 4.—Viscount Ishii, the new Ambassador to the United States, left for America today.

VON JAGOW CONFIRMS BRITAIN WAS FOR PEACE

Former German Foreign Secretary And Also Harden Substantiate Lichnowsky

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 2.—The German newspapers contain lengthy "observations" by Herr von Jagow, who was German Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1913 to 1916, on the disclosures made in Count Lichnowsky's Memorandum. His intention is to confute some of them but, incidentally, he confirms a great deal. For instance, he speaks of Sir Edward Grey's "love of peace and desire to reach an agreement." He also says, "I am by no means willing to adopt the opinion at present widely held in Germany that England caused the war."

Amsterdam, April 2.—Maximilian Harden, writing in Die Zukunft, defends Count Lichnowsky. He says that it is unnecessary for such a man, who is wealthy and holds a high position in social and political circles, to prove he loves his country, which has been the source of all his power and glory. Moreover, the essential facts contained in Count Lichnowsky's Memorandum were admitted by the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg, in the White Book. Herr Harden cites a passage proving that Germany assented to the action taken by Austria-Hungary against Serbia, knowing that it might lead to war with Russia and adds that Count Lichnowsky has merely amplified this.

ITS WORK COMPLETED, PALESTINE ARMY TURNS

Cuts Hedjaz Railway And Destroys Important Bridge Despite Enemy Resistance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—An official despatch from Palestine reports: Our raiding operations against the Hedjaz Railway were successfully accomplished on the 30th and we commenced our retirement towards Es Salt, having effectively demolished several miles of the railway and an important bridge.

The enemy stubbornly resisted in his prepared positions in and about Amman, in which direction our attack was not pressed.

We easily repulsed a small attack made by the Turks on our rear-guard. We took 700 prisoners and four guns between March 25 and April 1.

FIGHTING DWINDLES TO MINOR RAIDING ON BRITISH FRONT

Offensive Lags And Whole Line Is Quietest Since Battle Began

TROOPS GET REST

British Forces, With Breathing Space, Ready For Next Assault

ANZACS IN ACTION

Hint Given Germans May Make New Effort In Flanders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 3.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

After sharp fighting we repulsed a determined attack in the neighborhood of Fampoux, killing a number of the enemy and taking a few prisoners.

We took a hundred prisoners in capturing Alette.

We also took a few prisoners in yesterday's enterprise at Serre and in a successful raid northeastward of Poelcapelle.

The Lincolnshires made a raid northeastward of Lens in which they took 31 prisoners.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

German Post Captured

We have captured a German post in the neighborhood of Serre. Aviation.—Our low-flying machines dropped seventeen tons of bombs and fired many thousands of rounds against enemy infantry and other targets.

Some low-flying hostile two-seaters on the southern portion of our front used their machine-guns against our men.

We brought down sixteen enemy machines and our infantry brought down another within our lines. Eleven of ours are missing.

Our night-flying machines dropped many tons of bombs on the railway station at Cambrai, the railway station southeast of Douai, the railway southward of Douai, and also enemy billets and transport. All our machines returned.

Quietest Day Of Battle

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring last evening, reported:

This has been the quietest day since the offensive began, with the exception of the tireless activity of our airmen, who continue to harass the enemy along the front and for miles in his rear.

It should be remembered that in consequence of the salient the enemy has extended his front about thirty miles and protection against counter-attacks means that he must draw largely on his reserves.

The Australians are participating in the battle-zone in considerable numbers.

The quality of the reinforcements which have been arriving from Great Britain is highly praised.

The comparative rest of the last few days has rested and recuperated our troops, who are ready for further eventualities. The most trying feature of the sustained operations is want of sleep. Incidentally our airmen are curtailing to the utmost the slumber of the Huns.

The Press Bureau issues the following communique:

The day has been quiet on the whole British front and there has been no serious fighting on the French front.

A German official communique reports:

The position is unchanged. Stubborn counter-attacks made by the enemy near Hebuterne and between the Luce and the Avre broke down with heavy losses.

The French continued shelling Laon, obtaining numerous civilian victims.

We shot down twenty-two aeroplanes and five balloons.

Examples Of German Losses
Dealing further with the losses of the German Reuter's correspond-

ent at British Headquarters says: The attack made by the 4th German division north of the Scarpe collapsed owing to the casualties inflicted on it.

The 5th division had fifty per cent of its strength killed or wounded in the taking of Ham and further losses in forcing the passage of the Somme.

It is worthy of note that a considerable increase of the enemy artillery bombardment at Passchendaele and Goudberg Spur is reported, but the Germans are so heavily committed upon the present battle-front that it is not easy to believe they will now try an offensive elsewhere.

It is now permissible to say that it was the New Zealanders who carried out the attack at La Cyne Farm, in which they took over 200 prisoners and 109 machine-guns.

MANCHESTER BATTALION FIGHTS TILL WIPED OUT

Other Instances Of Thrilling Heroism Of British Forces Told By Correspondents

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 3.—The details of the heroism displayed by the English, Scottish and Irish troops in the face of the first German onslaught, as elicited by various correspondents, make most thrilling reading.

The Ulstermen, whose right flank was pierced, fought continual rearguard actions for five days for 30 miles, eluding envelopment. Two hundred Germans once got behind their divisional headquarters but were flung out after sharp fighting by the staff-officers and men.

To the left of the Ulstermen were British units, including the Manchester, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the Bedfordshire and the Yorkshires, who held on, though their flanks were pressed back.

The outstanding episode was the last stand made by the 16th Battalion of the Manchester Regiment in the Manchester Redoubt, west of St. Quentin, so called because the Manchester captured it a year ago. When attacked by the German hordes the 16th Manchesters settled down to steady resistance, communicating regularly with their brigade headquarters by means of a buried cable. Their colonel reported that they would hold the redoubt to the last. Subsequently he reported that nearly all the men had been hit, including himself. Messages came regularly for four hours but not a word of surrender. Then silence indicated that the redoubt had fallen.

One platoon of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, which did not receive the order to retire, as the runner had been killed, remained behind for some hours and then marched back right through the German lines, rejoining their battalion intact. At one point of the march they ambushed and stampeded a column of German transport, shooting the drivers and capturing a number of wagons. A feature of the retreat was the gallantry displayed by a miscellaneous force of pioneers, clerks, servants and signallers, who were given rifles and held a part of the railway until relieved.

While these troops are resting the Australians and New Zealanders have now come into line fresh and keen and have already done much execution on the enemy. Their most successful enterprise was the raid made by the New Zealanders near Hebuterne, when, in seven minutes, they ejected the enemy from nearly a thousand yards of road, taking 200 prisoners and 130 machine-guns. The latter detail exemplifies the extraordinary use the Germans are making of machine-guns.

W.C.T.U. HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION

Resolutions Are Drawn For Presentation To Shanghai's Municipal Council

At the annual meeting of the Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union, held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. C. E. Lintilhac, 18 Museum Road, reports of the recording secretary and treasurer were read and officers elected. A short program of songs was given by Mrs. Godby. The new officers are as follows:

President Mrs. L. E. Canning, Vice-president Dr. Mary Polk, Corresponding secretary Mrs. Evan Morgan, Recording secretary Mrs. H. J. Moysey, Treasurer Mrs. H. McKinnon, Committee: Mesdames E. Box, W. H. Lacy, W. Gray, N. A. Vlodavski and Misses E. J. Swinton and Laura White. Other business was the passing of resolutions which it was decided not to make public until they had been presented to the Municipal Council. It is understood that they refer to conditions in Shanghai which the W. C. T. U. deems worthy of attention and correction by the authorities.

New Head Of American Red Cross



Major James H. Perkins, head of the American Red Cross mission abroad, talking with Mrs. William G. Sharp, wife of the American Ambassador to France. Major Perkins, a prominent New York banker, succeeded Major Grayson Murphy as head of the

American Red Cross mission abroad. He had acted as Major Murphy's assistant since the establishment of headquarters in France. Mrs. Sharp has been one of the most active workers among the American women in Paris in the interests of the Red Cross.

NEW CHENG TU GOVERNOR ENTERS CITY QUIETLY

Dressed As Minor Officer, Gen. Hsiung Takes Office, But Has Work Ahead

China Press Correspondence Chengtu, Szechuen, March 11.—Yesterday General Hsiung K'eh-wu, dressed up enough to enter Chengtu. But he rode in dressed as a common officer. Today he has therefore reached the goal of his ambition and sits in the seat of the Governor of Szechuen. We hope he will prove worthy of the post even if he has disappointed himself. On the street it is said that Liu Tseng-hou has gone north en route for Peking. If so, Hsiung will feel more comfortable. But Liu's army remains intact and so is the division under General Chong T'ai-tao at Mienchow. The new Governor has his work cut out to win over or to fight this double force.

The question being asked is what will Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan do now? In all likelihood he will hold as much of Szechuen as he did before and more if possible. Some imagine he will advance and occupy Chungking. Thus he and Hsiung will divide this province between them. It is certainly big enough for both.

Whether the north will let them alone is another matter. Nobody here knows what is in the wind. For this reason our large business concerns remain closed. There is no confidence abroad. The new regime to mollify the public has promised that it will reopen the city schools next month. If they do this it will go far to win the people. Up to date the officials since their coming have maintained fairly good order. Their military discipline has been strict. Several soldiers have been executed for misbehavior. However the struggle goes between the north and the south both sides should remember that no good can possibly be done by oppressing the common people. The creed that good may be brought about by working evil should be left alone to the Germans.

Historical Concert

Tomorrow evening at 9 o'clock will be given the fourth concert by Messrs. Mirovitch and Piastro. The program opens up with the 5th Violin Concerto in A minor (Op. 37) which was composed by Vieuxtemps, one of the greatest violinists of modern times, who with de Beriot heads the modern French school.

The second item consists of the popular piano works of Schumann. One of Schumann's finest piano works is the next piece—"Carnaval" (Op. 9) where he depicts the merriest of a masquerade in musical pictures. The "Carnaval" is a collection of small pieces written one by one without any special purpose, and not provided either with collective or individual titles until later, when he arranged them in their present order. The pieces are named from characters in the masked ball and some from real persons. Besides these, some of the pieces are named from situations and occurrences at the ball; a recognition, an avowal of love, a promenade, etc.

The second half of the program consists of the violin works of Wieniawski, one of the most eminent modern violin-players; a great virtuoso distinguished from the mass of clever players by a striking and peculiar individuality.

TO HOLD FLOWER SHOW ON BUND THIS SPRING

Decision To Have Exhibition in More Central Location Announced At Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Horticultural Society was held in Sir Havilland de Sausmarez's chambers, British Supreme Court building, yesterday afternoon when the report and accounts for the past year were passed and officers for this season were elected.

Sir Havilland presided and there were also present Messrs. F. Ayscough, E. B. Heston-Smith, P. Peables, P. Fowler and D. Macgregor.

The spring flower show this year, it was announced, will be held on the Bund, where it is hoped a great many more people will be able to visit the display. Addressing the meeting Sir Havilland spoke of the two shows held during the year past. The Autumn exhibition, held in the Verdun Gardens, he stated, had been in a way a considerable success, despite the comparatively small number of foreigners who had attended. It had brought out a wonderful display of chrysanthemums and had been a manifestation of the friendly feeling between the Settlement and the French Concession, through whose courtesy the Gardens were offered. The Gardens, however, it was to be feared were not exactly an ideal spot for the show, being too far from the center of things to draw a large attendance. In view of this, when the question of location for the next show came up it was carefully considered by the committee and as a result Sir Havilland wrote the Council last month asking consideration of the project to hold the Spring affair on the Bund and reminding the Municipal body that this was a reversion to what had been done in the past. He suggested that the Society had done considerable work toward promoting horticulture in the Settlement and was justified in asking this permission and also some financial aid toward erecting the matcheds.

The result had been, Sir Havilland said, that the Council had given the necessary permission and had also made a grant of Tls. 300 toward the erection of the sheds in recognition of the Society's good work. The president spoke of the recent death of Mr. T. Muirhead, lately in the employ of the Chinese Maritime Customs, who had been one of the Society's earliest secretaries, serving in that capacity some twenty-five years ago. He desired that the meeting signify the Society's sincere regret for Mr. Muirhead's death and extend its sympathy to the bereaved family.

The report of the last year's activities was read by Mr. Macgregor, secretary, and the report and accounts, showing a comfortable balance to credit, were moved by Sir Havilland, seconded by Mr. Peables and unanimously accepted. The outgoing officers of the Society were unanimously re-elected to office, these being, Sir Havilland, president; Mr. Heston-Smith, treasurer, and Mr. Macgregor, secretary.

suror, and Mr. Macgregor, secretary. The Committee for this year consists of Mrs. Courser, Mrs. Hanbury, Mrs. Wrightson, Dr. Marsh and Messrs. J. Ambrose, F. Ayscough, P. Peables, R. C. Turner, P. Fowler, Way Yu-ding, E. Jenner Hogg and A. E. Aigar.

SUES LONDON FIRM ON CLAIM OF Tls. 6,544

Chinese Brings Action In British Court Alleging Breach Of Comproadore Agreement

Suit for Tls. 6,544.49, claimed due on a comproadore agreement, was begun against the firm of Times Dharmar and Co., by Wong Hap-ping in the British Supreme Court yesterday. The case came before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez and Mr. Alan G. Mossop appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. G. H. Wright represented the defendants.

The plaintiff's claim alleges that he entered into agreement with the firm of M.M.B. Afshar and Co., on behalf of themselves and as attorneys for the defendants, a London firm, to act as comproadore for a period of three years. The agreement, the claim states, stipulated that the comproadore was to advance office expenses each month and make a deposit of Tls. 5,000. He was to receive a salary of Tls. 150 per month. The firm of Afshar and Co. went into liquidation on July 27, 1914 and the defendant claims he continued to work until March 29, 1915. He claims Tls. 3,444.49 due in respect of advances and Tls. 1,200 salary, together with the deposit of Tls. 5,000 and interest on the same at 6 per cent.

The defendants admit that the agreement was made but deny that it was made with their consent or knowledge. They deny the plaintiff advanced them money for their office expense or that he is due salary from them for the period claimed or that he made deposit of Tls. 5,000 with them.

The case was opened by Mr. Mossop and after evidence had been taken was adjourned until today.

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University Club Dines At Carlton Tonight

American College Men To Hold Annual Dinner And Business Meeting

The annual dinner and meeting of the American University Club will be held at 8 o'clock this evening at the Carlton Cafe.

College songs, music and yells are on the program as well as the regular business of the meeting and plans for activities during the coming year will be discussed. The question of permanent quarters for the club is to be taken up, and also a project for establishing and financing a China travel scholarship in American colleges. Members are asked to wear their school colors.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Manila direct:—
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Apr. 5
For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Apr. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 9
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Apr. 13
Per C.M. s.s. China Apr. 13
Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Asia. Apr. 13
For Port Said, etc.:—
Per N.K.K. s.s. Calcutta M. Apr. 5
MAILS DUE
From U.S. Canada and Europe.
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Apr. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru Apr. 9
Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila Maru Apr. 11

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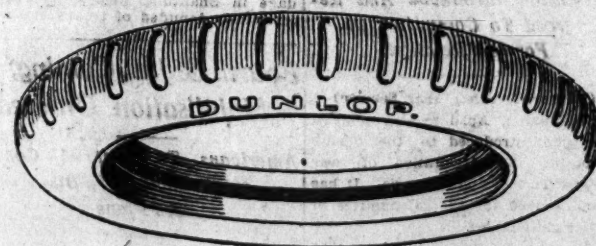
also

Anglo-Java
Ayer Tawa
Chemer
Consolidated
China Realty
Daily Dairy
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On Rue Lafayette, 10 mow suitable for foreign residences.



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Pemberton Draws a Black Picture of What Germany, Defeat Certain, Will Try

Looks for Mad Onslaught Of the Entire German Fleet, With Great Numbers of Zeppelins And Seaplanes, on England in an Effort to Land 200,000 Troops

By Max Pemberton

People are continually wondering what fresh atrocities Germany will achieve when she finds that her game is played out, and that she must surrender to the inevitable. For two years there have been ominous whispers in Belgium of dreadful things which may come to be. Some of them are probably phantasms; but they have been readily believed by a people under the heel of the Prussian jackboot.

This we cannot wonder at when we remember the Kaiser's published plan for the destruction of Paris in the early days of the war. There was the sudden rush through Belgium; the frantic march across Flanders and the northern plains; the quest of the heights, wherefrom the victorious Hun looked down upon the spires of the French capital. The Kaiser himself, martially clad in shining armor, stood upon a hilltop and shouted his terms to the world.

Thousands of millions of indemnity were to be paid. German goods were to be dumped into the conquered countries free of charge. Ships were to be handed over, ports and territories seized; and if the French would not consent to this subject peace dictated from their own Elisee in Paris, what then? Quarter by quarter the city must be burned down. Methodically, torch and fire-bomb in hand, the Germans would imitate the Petroleurs of 1871. They would sprinkle the houses, not in blood, but in kerosene. And as the city flamed street by street, the Kaiser would have asked triumphantly, "Is this enough?"

French Capital In Ashes

Paris, he said, should lie in ashes if the French refused him. Their gallantry and that of the British alone saved it, as we know. And it is the knowledge of these things which has made Brussels nervous. Here is a people living in utter subjection. There is a great silence in the city, and people go furtively, as though afraid of the shadows. Every cafe harbors its spies. You cannot sit at dinner with the sure knowledge that the man who waits upon you is not a German agent. All strangers who come to your house are justly suspected.

The fellow who cleans your windows will listen to your conversation, and report it to the military police. The man next you in the omnibus will read the letter you are foolish enough to be reading yourself, and possibly get you shot because of it. Shall we wonder that this city speculates upon what would befall it if the Germans were compelled to go out. Imagine the rage, the uncontrollable fury of this horde of bilstickers suddenly humiliated before a triumphant populace. Would they not destroy and burn, as they threatened to do in Paris? Would they leave one stone standing upon another?

It is inconceivable that such things should be believed of civilized people, but such is the truth. I have had a Belgian tell me in all seriousness that the magnificent Cathedral, that Gothic fabric of unparalleled beauty, is mined in all its vaults and will go up in fragments the day the Germans leave. The Hotel de Ville of matchless perfection is to be shattered to atoms. Not only is this the case, but every main boulevard in Brussels is undermined with a view to its destruction. Let the word pass that the British and the French are coming in, and Brussels will go up in flames.

Mere Piece Of Play

I confess I can hardly believe this atrocity possible; nor can I imagine a commercial nation which is threatened with the presentation of a lengthy bill thus adding inconceivably to its total. But these are the fears; and if we listen to German threats, such performance would be a mere piece of play compared with that they contemplate elsewhere.

Never was so desolate a land seen as that made of Northern France and Flanders. Upon the Somme and before Messines the Germans turned a peaceful, smiling country into a wilderness which defies all description. Here are villages which are not even the shells of houses. A blur of powdered brick dust upon the black horizon alone marks their scene. Once they were the ornaments of France—red-roofed, with their old Gothic churches, lying amid a network of white roads, which poplars or acacias, or even apple trees, bordered.

Now you see no roads save those which engineers of the Allies have made. Every tree that could bear fruit, every trunk that could bar the way to cannon or to soldier, has been ruthlessly cut down. The wells, we are told, have been often poisoned by crescent added to the corpses flung into them. All the stores that could not be carried away were burned; and the women subjected to unspeakable outrages at Hunnish hands. They were driven off as sheep to terrors even more unnameable. Only the very old and the infants crept forth from the cellars of this desolation. Sometimes even the infants have been crucified on barn doors, or the eldest son drenched with paraffin and lighted to make a human torch for the fiendish invader.

Booby Traps Set

These are notorious things. We may ask what further could the Germans have done, and it is difficult to say. There were never such booby traps as they have set for the unsuspecting. A helmet thrown on the road became a bombshell when you touched it. A pencil-case up on the chimney-

piece blew off the fingers of the man who tried to write with it. You turned the fingers of a clock and were hurled into space.

A piano blew up when you touched the keys. The nail upon which you went to hang your hat in the ruined cottage fired a mine at contract, and half a street was shattered. Even the pictures upon the walls were traps, and the soap with which you washed burned with vitrol the finger of the man who would be clean.

Upon a greater scale, we had mines at every crossroad, in every thicket, beneath every relic of a house which remained; not mines, be it observed, that necessarily exploded within a few days of the invaders' retreat, but cunning contrivances which would explode a week, a fortnight or even a month after the victorious troops had taken possession of the shelter.

So clever, indeed, is all this that infantry must go with a booby-trap expert to lead them. Not a thing must be touched, not a yard of the ground unexplored, for the imprint of the Hun is everywhere, and his writing upon the wall spells death.

Wise In Peace Time

Such being the case, why should his threats of further frightfulness appal us? That they do not do so is a tribute to our national common sense, but it is a compliment to his professors. Bearded and beery, full of sausage and wine in peace time, now that war rages they have become so many caged apes, whose eyes start from their heads in fury.

We see them looked up in their laboratories amid the fumes of acids and the stink of vapors. We look upon the pictures they have drawn and see the whole universe going up in the flames of fire they have kindled. Destroy, and again destroy. Let there be no enemy of Germany alive when this war is finished. Let the acids blind them, new gases asphyxiate, a torrent of fire be poured out upon them. And these professors believe they can do it. Their schemes have been trumpeted in many a German newspaper.

These are curious and worthy of our notice. The latest that I have seen, records the belief of a German

professor that he has discovered a means of killing British troops by wireless, which would end the war in a week. So terrible is the weapon he will only use it if Germany be beaten "to a frazzle." In that case, his giant dynamo will release a current which will mow down whole regiments like chaff, and in the twinkling destroy an army. Quite how it is to be done nobody seems aware, and the threat apparently has left Sir Douglas Haig cold. But there it is, and there is the professor gazing upon an alien world and dooming it to sudden extinction. He is not alone, of course, and some of his fellows are just as infuriated.

Torpedo By Wireless

One still thinks an application of wireless may fire all the magazines of our warships, and that one day we shall see the whole fleet go skyward upon the touching of a button at Berlin. We know the Germans have been experimenting with a torpedo directed from the shore by wireless, and that our coast guards have had the pleasure of sinking several of these monstrosities; but that electricity can fire the magazine of a warship is one of those delusions which only a bearded maniac of Heidelberg could entertain.

Far more practical and clearly more in accord with probability is the belief that the whole German fleet will come out heading directly toward London upon its horizon and will be sacrificed to the last ship, in the hope of inflicting an unparalleled injury upon our navy. Such a great battle seems to me inevitable, for if the enemy fleet is to be sacrificed anyway should peace come, what object can there be to keep it in its harbors? Better that it should perish to the last ship in that mad onslaught when, with Zeppelins, seaplanes and very shoals of mines, it will endeavor to put 200,000 men upon British shores to ravish and destroy in a last mad orgy.

There are generals of great name in England today who believe this grand attack will be the culminating act of Armageddon. The certain destruction of the 200,000 men will not matter to the Germans. They have always believed—falsely, as I think—that if 200,000 men could be landed on British shores they could accomplish a work of devastation which would cripple the nation for years. All the villages near the sea coast and some of the more considerable towns would be destroyed.

No Fear Of Invasion

Possibly they think panic would overtake Great Britain. England would find herself with a hostile army dug in somewhere on the east coast, and should be glad to be quit of it at any price. The national view is in total opposition to this. The country believes these raping heroes will never arrive at all. So great is the confidence in the navy that the English are sure the Hun army would perish in the depths of the North Sea, and the whole endeavor end in a debacle without precedent.

If this be so, I am afraid greater

consideration must be given to the last great battle of the air, and that for victory there England must rely upon Lord Rothermere and the splendid work he will do at the Air Board. Certainly the Germans will not surrender until they have made an attack from the air, which is in keeping with the immensities of the world war.

Some people seem to think they may send aeroplanes to London in large numbers while the new year is still young, but when peace looms it is quite probable that every airship they possess may be loosed upon British shores, and the result will be a fight upon a scale which the maddest romancer hardly has conceived possible. For this the country will be prepared, and should it come, I doubt not that our airmen will once again attain that mastery which they have lost but for the briefest periods lately.

New and horrible diseases even can be invented; meningitis made a pastime, cholera a mild recreation, and tetanus a thing of joy. We should never suspect the fat and homely bag man who tries to sell us a paper collar of a device to put the bacillus of hydrophobia into our blood or to plant an epidemic of typhus in a teacup. Yet such may be his foul purpose even while he shakes our hand and patriotically cries: "Rule Britannia."

Death in the air; death upon the sea; the destruction of our atmosphere; the burning of our mines; the poisoning of our water supplies; the blasting of every great memorial of art they can lay hands upon; the laying low of Brussels, Bruges, Ghent and the incomparable Cathedral of Antwerp; the blasting out of every great high road in Belgium; the pillage of even the sewing machine in the cottage; the carrying away of pictures, books and the commonest necessities of the meanest home—all these are in the German plan. She will feed herself from Russia, but Flanders and Eastern France shall not be fed at all.

A Dreadful Picture

As a last resort she will deliberately starve the people in her keeping. She will butcher the prisoners, kill every horse in the land, leave nothing standing. Her airmen will be sacrificed by the thousand to wipe out our civilization; her ships will be sunk by the hundred to do our navy a mischief. And in every enemy town where Germans still congregate they will assassinate and run amuck like a Malay with a knife in his hand. Blood and death and black murder; foam at the mouth and eyes which see red. Such is their own picture of this amiable race.

We can look back upon it without fear. The Hun has done these things while he believed himself to be victorious, but I feel he will think twice about doing them when he is beaten. He has ever been a boaster, a giant roaring from a bloody cavern. But the ideas show the drift of the German mind, and madmen are always dangerous. However, we shall have him on the run yet; and being on the run, he will think first of his own skin.

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Kaiser Dominates Empire From France To Pacific By Collapse Of Russia

Fall Of Muscovites And Its Bearing On War
Analysed By Expert Who Spent Eighteen
Years In Russia And Far East

By Frederick McCormick
Long resident in Russia and for several years Correspondent of the Associated Press and Reuters News Agency.

I am asked to tell from my long residence in Russia, and my knowledge by intimate contact, of recent conditions there:

(1) What the situation of Russia is today and its bearing on the war.
(2) How that situation was created and the influence which the United States exercised in creating it; and
(3) What Germany will gain and what the allies, and especially the United States, lost by the demobilisation of the Russian army and the final exit of Russia as a fighting force in this great war.

What I say is based upon my experience and observation in Russia since 1903, when I first went there as the correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company, of Europe, and the Associated Press, of the United States.

SPENT TWO YEARS WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY

I was with the Russian army two years, know personally many of the Russian political and military men who were leaders when the world's war opened, and have been leaders since. For eighteen years I have given my undivided attention and all my time to Russia, Manchuria and the Far East.

I was in Petrograd during the rise and fall of the Russian Republic under Kerensky.

First, then, as to the situation today.

"All the Russias"—the proud name of the empire—ceased to exist with the fall of the last regime of the Provisional Government, when Kerensky disappeared from the political world.

Already the Tsar, the bureaucracy and the republic had gone.

Already Leninism and Bolshevism were anarchy and dissolution.

Only the people remained. There was not even an expression from them. The mob was supreme. There was no state. The "determination," self or otherwise, rested alone with the destroyers, those whose aim was dissolution before reconstruction. They were practically unopposed.

In May "Holy Russia"—the sacred name of the Empire—was to some "the great remembrance," under which five millions of incomparable soldiers had died. To others it was a witticism. A common anecdote of that month made a traveller ask from a car window of an inhabitant, as the train stopped:

"Is this a regular station or only a siding?"

Haughtily, the inhabitant said:

"This is an independent republic."

Krasnoyarsk, Tashkent, Saratoff and other districts asserted sovereign independence. And from that day they pursued, their revolutionary business of following the "equilibrium of change," the "stability of dissolution," and adjusting themselves to the contradiction of "victory in defeat"—the Bolshevik formula which has taken hold of many who have seen Russia within, and dazed many from without.

SIX HUNDRED MILES OF POVERTY AND UNREST

For six hundred miles behind the abandoned Russian position of the eastern front there is a war-battered, impoverished and famished land. Under unredressed and more abuse from soldiers and threats of debacle, raid, death and expropriation, it is ready to receive with resignation the mercies of even a German regime.

Southward the basin of the Don and the region of the Caucasus is a center of warfare against Bolshevism, with an aim at Muscovite unity against Russia's traitors.

Petrograd, though being the criminal dupe of German diplomacy and conspiracy, is an outlaw to the allied Powers and to tens of millions of Russians.

Sympathisers on the Pacific littoral of betrayed Russia are marching westward. They go to re-open the Trans-Siberian Railways and thus recover a line of communications and supply reaching to the Pacific opposite the American frontier. It is seeking to organise against German exploitation and German political penetration. Siberia aspires to be an independent nation, uniting remaining Russia with the outer world and with democratic civilisation.

RUMANIA MURDERED BY THE BOLSHEVIKI REGIME

Westward of the abandoned Russian positions in the war zone Rumania has been murdered by the Bolshevik regime. Lithuania, Esthonia and major Poland, with twenty million of inhabitants, is gone, let us say, to Germany. Ukraine with thirty millions is gone, let us say, to Austria and Germany. Since July no longer a fighting force, the remnants of the nearly thirteen millions of Russia's original grand army have broken winter camp. And they are going, in a fashion like "a second Tartar invasion," to make their kin, over whom they trample, welcome their German successors.

Russia today has secession. The

phrase "separate peace" comes to join those other Bolshevik contradictions I have already mentioned. The great fact concerning it is the fact of secession. The weaknesses of all alliances is divergence of interest and secession. In this world's war they are concrete facts. Secession has come.

The great facts of Russia's secession respecting the free world are that:

(1) On the Eastern front all serious danger to Germany is eliminated, and sooner or later Russian food supplies will reach the Central Powers.

(2) Aside from the desert approaches through Palestine and Mesopotamia, the allied offensive against Germany is restricted to the fort-like angles on the west between the Alps and the two sea basins north and south.

(3) "Middle Europe" is already a proximate reality, with free trade between Germany and all Russia and Central Asia.

(4) Germany is free to intrigue without hindrance from Warsaw to Peking and to Tokyo.

DISRUPTION OF ARMY AND BOLSHEVIKI TO BLAME

Secession of Russia from the allied democratic ranks has been caused by two things: First, by a mentally confused and blinded and abused fraction of the six odd millions of unenlightened soldiers concentrated apart in the theater of war, and demoralised by the seditious and destructive elements of socialism brought to them by charlatans in the form of German propaganda. And, second by anarchistic Bolsheviks among Petrograd workmen and their agents in the industrial centers of Russia.

The machinery of German intrigue, playing Ukraine against Petrograd, and Petrograd against Ukraine, is exposed by the "peace" of Brest-Litovsk. It shows the responsibility of Germany in the Bolshevik movement by which first the Russian workmen and then peasants, including the soldiers, were successfully tricked.

Russian peasants have made Russia's capitulation to Germany possible. They did not know that the possession of liberty was greater than the possession of land. They did not know that they might own property and yet be slaves.

What has come to Russia today is vindication, not of her happiest, but of her gloomiest prophets. Now that secession is accomplished and the army is disappearing, I am free to repeat what General Gourko confessed in 1916, after the loss of the Kovno-Grodno-Brest-Litovsk fortress. He said Russia was whipped, the end was approaching and peace was imperative.

All through 1917 those in the theater of war in Russia nearest the soldier and worker said peace must be made. Russians said that, left to themselves, and without the means of resisting German demoralisation, they could not retrieve their position. Bolshevism, therefore, was inevitable unless effective outside aid appeared.

BOLSHEVIKI LOUDEST AGAINST SEPARATE PEACE

But in spite of this "separate peace" was denied. Russians of all factions opposed it, denounced the imputation of it, denied it. Bolsheviks disclaimed it even more fiercely than did bourgeois.

Russia is a world that has quit for an indefinite period as an international body. Not like the moon, intact and dead, reflecting the pale dream-light caught from some far-off millennium. It has laid off hands, and is like a clock without indicators to its inner mechanism. Its internal workings are spinning.

It cannot make peace of any kind, internal or external. It has disorganisation of industry, politics and society. It has poverty, famine and civil war. Something that has been made without the participation of the sense and substance of Russia is a betrayal of Russia. Capitulation is not peace. It is a delusion. We have not heard of any rejoicing in Russia. The communication with the outside world has been sealed, and it is fearful to think of what may be taking place there.

There has also been less rejoicing in Germany at this "peace" because Russia, which turned to anarchy for the Allies, remains anarchy for the Germans. Although the last of the effective Teuton troops in the east are moving westward, in disciplinary strength, to reinforce the front on the remaining Allies, those one hundred millions who had no part in the secession will have to be reckoned with. They yet may rise. There must remain a front and a position between Russia and Germany, perhaps long after the war's end.

Germany having forced a peace upon a deceived people, must maintain it. That will take money. It will take organisation, reconstruction and development. It will take such an effort on the western fringes of Russia, in a region not only scratched bare, but never efficiently developed, that while the war lasts Germany hardly can afford. The region is only the hair of the Russian bear, hair hard to digest quickly.

GERMANY PLAYING DIVISIONS AGAINST EACH OTHER

By the same successful means which Germany employs to demoralise the Russian proletariat, she can

Commanding French Armies In Italy



GENERAL FAYOLLE.

This photograph of General Fayolle, who is commanding the French armies in Italy, was taken at his headquarters in Padua. The timely arrival of French and British troops at the Italian front was greatly responsible for the halting of the Teuton armies which threatened to over-run Italy.

probably, for a time, keep it demoralised in all its territorial and racial divisions. In addition, she has the opportunity of playing them against each other through their hatreds, jealousies, fears and ambitions.

United Russia was a nation apart, under "the roof of the world." Only the eaves of this roof remain. The walls have fallen. It is but one of the effects of German success that the body of Russia is breaking up into unorganised fragments more helpless before German influence, and more easy to come under German exploitation, and is dropping its social philters into the world without.

If we except Japan and China and the fringe of European colonies and protectorates along the Indian Ocean, all Asia from Alaska and the North Pacific westward, and all Eastern Europe to the Austro-German border, is a domain of political chaos, awaiting the invader and exploiter. The region of free soil, sacred to united democracy in the war, that extended east and west around the world when Russia joined the republics, is broken. The league of free governments around the world is parted, cloven by German militarism, intrigue and war.

It is cloven with the chill of steel, as the frozen poles cleave the democratic circles that otherwise might form a circle north and south around the world. As that land and water chain is cut by the frigid zones, so is the

similar one set up by alliance and common aim east and west, now cut by the death's hand of Germany.

Autocracy in its various forms reigns from the Hindenburg line in France and Belgium eastward, and has an open road to the Pacific and to the coasts of North America, more than half way around the world. The banners of democracy have been pushed into the Atlantic area.

UNITED STATES IS ALLIES' ONLY RELIANCE

The United States now is the only reliance of the allies for victorious peace. The bearing of the situation of Russia upon the war is shown in its bearing upon us.

Russian secession is national default, not peace. The Russian Socialists recognised and declared that Russia could not win a social revolution without international co-operation. Even with the help to democracy given by America in entering the war in April they did not have the nations or peoples. So they lie down to wait for the world. They lie down when Russia is a burden which America is bearing on behalf of all democracies. Russia falls, and in falling becomes to America and the allies a dead weight.

Russia's fate in government probably will determine the future of democracy in East Asia and in half of the Pacific area. As long as democracy lasts in America, as long as Russia's frontiers face our own across the Pacific and she struggles for democracy, she still will have a claim upon us. While there exists a struggling mass of worthy Russian people groping after democracy, nationality and a share of the world's prosperity and progress a Muscovite burden falls upon us.

On the western front, with the weight upon our backs, we will pay the price of Russia's exit from the war. There is our only present duty. Secession of Russia marks the final collapse of a colossal plan and effort by the United States to save Russia to the allied cause. Russia out, ourselves in, defines our war burden now—in for Russia and in for ourselves.

'WE FAILED TO GRASP STRENGTH OF BOLSHEVIKI'

It suggests what must be the price the United States must pay in France. Had we succeeded in saving Russia to the allies, in accordance with the costly plan upon which we entered without reserve, on becoming an ally of Russia, we would have saved Europe to an earlier peace for democracy, and ourselves burdens which only Europe until now has had to bear.

We failed. We failed to gauge that force in Russia which said that the revolution was as much opposed to the continuation of "the capitalists' war" as it was to the continuation of socialism; that it was directed against not only the Romanoffs, but against the conditions that led to the

Those principles, not ours, have dictated the conditions on which victorious peace may be had. And our military and political mistakes hurried on Russia's collapse and brought us to our sacrifice, as I will show in another article.

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DEATH

MOOREHEAD: On April 3rd, 1918,
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17425 A. S.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 5, 1918

Numbers And Losses In The Great Battle

ESTIMATES of the number of
troops engaged in the present
great battle on the Western Front
are of the haziest. We have heard
one local strategist assert that,
counting killed, wounded, captured,
shell-shocked and men put out of
action by fatigue, the Germans in
the first ten days of the battle lost
at the rate of 100,000 men a day,
while the Allies lost at the rate of
50,000 men a day.

He figured that the Germans had
put something like a million men
into the battle at the start and
since then had brought up nearly
as many more. He even found
some lines in the official cables to
support his claims. There is and
of course will be no way of con-
futing him until the official ac-
counts of the battle are completed
and published.

And if the Germans are in all
reality losing 100,000 men a day
we would wish to be the first to
confirm and to rejoice in the news.
They cannot lose too heavily to
suit us. However, if his estimate
covering the number of men the
Germans have put into the battle
is correct, they have put in prac-
tically all the men they had on the
Western Front, according to recent
figures published in the American
Review of Reviews by Frank H.
Simonds. Mr. Simonds ranks as
about the best war expert American
journalism has produced in this
war. He says, in part:

"It remains to discuss now the
transfer of German troops from the
East to the West Front, which has
attracted general attention in re-
cent weeks. We have had alarmist
reports of numbers, ranging as
high as a million and a half. We
have had more moderate and
reasonable estimates of from half
to three-quarters of a million as the
eventual quota to the West Front
of the Russian collapse.

"But the movement of masses of
men is a long difficult process and
German transport material is in
none too good shape. Even were
it certain that half of the troops in
the East would eventually appear
in the West, the transfer would be
a matter of months. For the pre-
sent article I am going to confine
myself to the printing of some ex-
ceedingly interesting figures, which
are French official and have come
to me through the courtesy of the
French Government.

"To start at the beginning, Ger-
many had on the East Front on
September 1, 1917, 92 divisions,
containing 965 battalions, or ap-
proximately a million men. She
had on the West Front 147
divisions, containing 1,369 bat-
talions, or, roughly speaking,
1,400,000 men. This was an in-
crease of thirteen divisions in the
East since July 1 and decrease of
eight on the West Front since the
same date, when Germany had 155
divisions, or around a million and
a half men on the West Front. At
the earlier date she was being at-
tacked by the British in Flanders
and was attacking the French at
the Chemin-de-Dames. There was
then, no movement from East to
West between July and September,
rather a transfer from West to East.

"But on December 11 the Ger-
man troops on the West Front had
risen from 147 to 154 divisions, or
approximately 1,500,000 men, while
the number of the divisions in the
East had fallen to 77, or around
800,000. Seven divisions had also
appeared on the Italian front. As
I indicated in my last article, the
German contingent in Italy was
small—less than 70,000, and was
not in itself sufficient to have pro-
duced the Italian collapse of last
fall.

"Between September 1 and De-
cember 11 fifteen divisions were
moved from the East Front. In the

same time fourteen divisions ap-
peared on the west and Italian
fronts, presumably the same units.
"We have then the transfer of
fourteen divisions in approximately
three months, but as seven went to
Italy the Western Front in mid-
December was still weaker than it
had been in July.

"Now of the 77 divisions, or
800,000 Germans, left in the East
what part can be sent west? Cer-
tainly not more than half, say 40
divisions. But this is only 400,000
men and there is here no over-
whelming addition to the western
numbers, which would even then
hardly pass the 20,000,000 mark in
actual strength. Beyond this, Ger-
many would have to depend on her
reserves not at the front, that is,
in her home depots, and upon Aus-
trian contributions, but can Aus-
trian contribute? On this point I
quote the following French official
statement:

"There has been some question
of the transfer of Austrian troops to
the Franco-British front. Here
are some figures about the army of
the Emperor Charles.

"In spite of its population of
more than 50,000,000, in spite of
the fact that the youngest classes
have been called up, in spite of the
extension of the obligations to mili-
tary service up to fifty and even
fifty-five years, Austria has never
had at one time in the war zone
more than 220,000 men.

"At the present time Austria has
at the front 79 divisions thus sta-
tioned: Forty-five on the Italian
front, from which it would be ex-
ceedingly difficult to move any.
Thirty-two on the Russian-Ruman-
ian front, where they must in
major part remain to guard Galicia.
Two on the Balkan front. The
military forces of Austria, there-
fore, do not make possible any con-
siderable transfer.

"It is true that Austria possesses
good artillery. She has about three
thousand field and mountain guns,
1,000 light pieces and more than
900 heavy guns.

"Austrian assistance (on the
West Front) would then consist
mainly in artillery sent to this field.

"That is the way it seemed, and
I believe seems to the French.
Now granted that Germany can
bring 400,000 troops from East to
West, granted she can improve the
quality of divisions in the West by
replacing older men by younger
men, and this, combining-out pro-
cess has been going on for weeks,
is this number, added to the million
and a half already in the West,
calculated to give her a real pre-
ponderance? I do not think so.

"The British have at least a
million men on their part of the
line, with large reserves to fill
vacancies behind. The French have
close to another million with at
least one class, 200,000 men to
replace wastage. In other words,
the Germans, so far as their East
and West fronts are concerned, have
not enough men available to give
them any real numerical advantage.
Have they the troops behind? This
is exceedingly unlikely, given what
we know of their promptness in
calling up and using the younger
classes. They are always at least
one year ahead of the French in
this respect.

"Therefore, if the United States
could have 500,000 men ready to
fight next May, these would give
the Allies a decisive advantage in
the West. They will not have such
a force ready and therefore the
numbers will be approximately
equal. Accordingly, Germany can
attack, since her foes will not at-
tack, pending the arrival of the
Americans on the line. Thanks to
Austria, thanks to her great cap-
tures of Russian artillery in the
summer and Italian in the fall,
Germany may have an advantage
in guns. This possession of superior
artillery did not get her Verdun,
nor win for her at First Ypres. The
Allies will certainly be able to make
great counter concentrations if the
first German flood be checked.

"On the foregoing statement of
the situation it seems to me that
all belief that Germany is to have
overwhelming advantage in num-
bers, is idle. On the contrary, but
for the transfer of French and
British troops to Italy, she would
probably be slightly outnumbered,
as she surely will be when any
large American force gets up. Her
chance, her advantage, it would
appear, lies rather in artillery. She
probably will have more guns,
possibly more munitions. These
are a great factor, of course. They
might prove decisive, but they
didn't at Verdun. So much for
numbers and the transfer of troops
from East to West. All told, Ger-
many has now at most 2,500,000
men on all fronts. In the West she
can hardly have more than
2,000,000 present and eventually
available, while her foes certainly
have 2,000,000 men now on the
line."

Correspondence

Purifying Motion Pictures

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—We are just in receipt
of a communication from the
National Board of Review of Motion
Pictures, New York City, with which
they enclosed copy of bulletin re-
cently forwarded to the producing
directors of moving pictures through-
out America. You and the readers
of your valued paper might be in-
terested in reading this bulletin, and
we are accordingly taking the liberty
of enclosing a copy herewith.

It is gratifying to note the trend
of public opinion in regard to a
tone of motion picture productions,
reflected through the National Board
of Review. Yours faithfully,

S. E. Henling.

Executive Secretary

Film Review Committee For China,
Shanghai, April 3, 1918.

To Motion Picture Producing
Directors

March 1, 1917.

The following items should be
borne in mind in directing pictures,
as situations to be avoided:

1. The Use Of The Nude

The National Board's press clip-
ping service, which covers the entire
country, indicates that there is a
well-crystallized opinion against the
use of the nude female figure in
motion pictures. A number of
pictures showing the female nude
have been either passed by the
National Board or referred directly
to public opinion. From investiga-
tion in regard to these pictures after
their release, the National Board has
learned that the public's reaction
has consistently been one of con-
demnation of such films and there-
fore the National Board, as a re-
flector of public opinion, has seen
fit to take the following position:

The National Board will not

pass any pictures containing in-
cidentally or extensively the
female nude, dating from January

1, 1917.

2. Rough Handling Of Women

Such brutality is nearly always
overdone. It is not necessary, in
order to establish that a character
is brutal, to show him wantonly
beating or kicking a woman. The
National Board eliminates the
wanton, rough handling of women.
You are urged to avoid it to save
your company the expense of
eliminating such incidents with
consequent mutilation of the picture.
The National Board has made many
eliminations in such scenes because
they were overdone.

3. Unnecessary Use Of Weapons

In real life people do not carry
around concealed weapons. Laws in
many states prohibit this. The
National Board objects to the un-
necessary and irrelevant use of
revolvers, knives, etc., to portray
merely an emotion. It is undramatic,
inartistic and untrue to life.
For example, if a person has even a
thought of revenge, he at once takes
a revolver out of his pocket and
then replaces it, apparently chang-
ing his mind in an instant. Such
action on the motion picture screen
is palpably artificial. The constant
and unnecessary use of weapons is
the basis of many criticisms of
pictures now reaching the National
Board's office.

Please instruct your actors to
depend on their dramatic ability
rather than the unnecessary use of
some weapon for emotional port-
rayal.

4. Unnecessary Use Of Liquor

A great deal of promiscuous
drinking is now shown in motion
pictures when entirely unnecessary
for any dramatic purpose. For ex-
ample, if two men meet on the
street, they dash into a cafe for a
drink; if a man enters his library,
he at once rushes to his decanter
for a drink; in a club room scene,
the principal occupation of club
members appears to be constant
drinking. Advice reaching the
National Board's Office indicate
serious objection to the constant drink-
ing shown in Motion Pictures. This
frequently lays open to criticism
pictures which are otherwise of a
high character. This constant re-
petition of unnecessary drinking
merely indicates the limitation of
the director in charge. We urge
you to eliminate all unnecessary
drinking incidents.

The above headings should be
brought to the attention of all pro-
ducing directors in an endeavor to
hand on to them the criticisms of
motion pictures which are reaching
the National Board's office from the
general public. As The National
Board attempts to reflect public
opinion, it is bound to recognize
these criticisms in its decisions. We
urge that the above be given your
careful consideration, that your
company may be saved expense in
making eliminations which would
have proved unnecessary had you,
as a producing director, given pro-
per attention to these details.

Kultur And Slavery

Belgium A Laboratory Of German 'Efficiency' For All The
World To See

By George Frederick Arps
(Of Ohio State University)

The chief and somewhat alarming
character of the much-touted Ger-
man efficiency lies in its thorough
mechanization of human behavior.
So completely has the process pro-
ceeded under the hands of the
governing class that the relative
unpredictable, the so-called spon-
taneous element, which constitutes
the chief charm of existence,
has all but disappeared from
German official life. This life is
earnest; it is more than earnest;
it is downright serious, almost deadly
so. Each day, each hour, each
moment the thumb-screw is in the
hands of the Kings of the German
Empire may turn tighter and tighter,
and may thereby define ever more
rigorously and ever more narrowly
the permissible and the forbidden. A
bench vice is no more certain of the
direction of its movements than the
German civil service multitude when
the ruling class is done with them.
Thus we find order and more order,
regulation and more regulation,
direction and still more direction,
until mechanization is far on the
way to completion and the auto-
matic character of behavior prac-
tically established.

The many-fingered hand of the
Government touches the new-born
babe almost as soon as the air itself
and steadfastly maintains this touch,
directing the infant's destiny even to
the end of adult years. There is as
much likelihood of escaping the arm
of the German Imperial Government
as of dodging the rain drops of an
April shower; it is omnipresent and
unbending; it offers no alternative
and insists on its mandates with un-
exampled vigor; more-over, it is
omniscient and with the Kaiser at
the head moves in one direction only,
defying gravitation and humanity if
it needs be, without feeling or fear;
knows only might, and sin for it is
non-existent.

Such a process as above described,
when rigidly carried out, obviously
leads to personal obliteration by
submerging the individual in an ex-
treme form of nationalism, which
leads away from international good-
will, fraternality and peace. A
nation so articulated presents a
bloodless, feelingless machine, in
which each citizen forms an infinite-
small cog and behaves only in the
manner prescribed. The German
administrative habit of mind is
illustrated by Vernon Kellogg in his
recent article in The Atlantic
Monthly, when he says:

Governor General von Bissing died
from too much telling the Belgians to
do things—some important, many
trivial—and too much trying to
make them do them. He fumed and
worried and suffered because they
would not behave properly. Why
should they not? Why should not
Belgians be managed as the Ger-
mans are managed? Why should they
not? He died unenlightened.

The surrender of selfhood in this
mechanizing process is well set forth
by Kellogg's description of the Ger-
man administration of Belgium:
"An administrative officer was
no longer any German singly, but
nameless individual-less, rigid little
cog on one of the myriad wheels of
the Great German Machine. He
could move only as his wheel moved,
which in turn moved—or should

move—only in perfect relation to the
moving of the other wheels.

"This any German singly gave up,
in all matters in which he acted as a
part of the German administration,
all the thinking, all of the feeling,
all of the conscience which might be
characteristic of him as an in-
dividual, a free man, a separate soul
made sacred by the touch of the
Creator. And he did this to accept
the control and standards of an im-
personal, intangible, inhuman, great
cold fabric made of logic and
casualty and utter, utter cruelty,
called the State or often for pur-
poses of deception, the Fatherland."

It appears then, that German
efficiency, German system, is to be
purchased by the enslavement of the
individual, by his reduction to a
state of mental and physical bondage
more fatal in its consequences than
the physical thralldom of a bygone
age. Here the State presents to the
world an icy philosophy which
makes the amazing demand that man
be dehumanized by unreserved sur-
render of his individuality in the in-
terest of collective supremacy. How
far this dehumanizing, mechanizing,
automatizing of the Teutonic peo-
ple has proceeded is thorowly
attested by the savage butch-
ery of innocent and defense-
less non-combatant women and
children. The steel jaws of a giant
stone crusher crunching its stony
food, could scarcely be less human,
less stolidly indifferent to pity than
the German systematic attempt to
set the house of Belgium in German
order.

The present world conflict teaches
by actions concrete and unmistakable
the hideous truth that German
thoroughness, German system, Ger-
man efficiency makes altruism
synonymous with weakness, identifies
egotism with strength, squeezes out
the last drop of the "milk of human
kindness," and, without loose-end
launches its program of world
dominion and world enlighten-
ment with an exhibition of un-
paralleled cruelty and destructive
folly. Let there be all means be
thoroughness, system and efficiency;
but let these retain humanity and
all those anti-slavery virtues which
the race in its tolls upward pro-
gress has valiantly struggled to at-
tain and preserve.

The folly of complacent indulgence
of German mechanization seems
finally, though somewhat tardily, to
have reached the remote recesses of
the directing heads of the rest of the
civilized world. For more than a
quarter of a century Germany has
systematically nurtured an acute
form of nationalism in which the
collective self became the conscious
object of chief concern. In her col-
lective striving she seems an utter
stranger to the sunlight of national
altruism—a nation so schooled in the
rigors of consummate egotism that
collectively she represents the greatest
aggregate of sinful Huns the world
has probably ever known. She has
skilled the hand and sharpened the
intellect of each of her citizens to
the maximum of his capabilities ap-
parently for the one and sole pur-
pose of halting the onward march of
democracy, so that German political
institutions, German science and
language, the German crafts—in
short, German Kultur—may do-
minate the world to the everlasting
glory of the House of Hohenzollern.

A German Feint To The West While She Looked To The East

By Gertrude Atherton

Some three years before the war I
was asked to tea one afternoon in
New York to meet an Englishman in
official life and during the few
moments I sat apart with him the
conversation turned upon the German
menace. Agadir had come and gone
and was forgotten. I had just come
from England and referred to the
belief of many I had met that Ger-
many was increasing her navy with
all speed possible in order to engage
the British fleet in a life and death
struggle for economic predominance.
"That is not what she is after," he
said emphatically. "She knows she
cannot conquer Great Britain, and
that we can build two ships to her one.
It is a part of Prussian diplomacy to
make a feint in one direction while
preparing for attack in another. What
she is after are the thousands of
miles of wheat lands that lie to the
east and northeast of the Teutonic
empire. She'll pick a quarrel with
Russia suddenly, give her a sound
thrashing, and then offer her peace at
the price of those enormous tracts
that are among the most fertile in the
world. It would be one of the richest
prizes ever won by war, and is all she
wants at present."

As we know, all sorts of theories
have been advanced for Germany's
sudden eruption in August, 1914: Fear
of the International Socialist Con-
ference, at which the German So-
cialists might be induced to subscribe
to the definite plan of declaring a
general strike in case the powers
went to war; lust for world dominion,
secure at the moment in the belief
that Great Britain was a civil war on
her hands, and France was a hopeful
mixture of decadence and syndicalism;
or, if this might possibly be an ex-
aggeration of Pan Germanic ambitions
then, certainly, a grand swath through
Asia Minor.

I had forgotten the episode, although
this highly intelligent Englishman
made an impression on me at the
time; but if Germany offers a work-
able peace to the Allies after devouring
the best part of Russia in Europe it

would be worth while to consider the
theory. But what a price she has
paid herself, and forced great nations
to pay whose boots she is too con-
temptible to black!

Of course, she expected to do it all
in double-quick time, put France out
of business and then roll straight
upon Russia and work her will upon an
army which all Europe had despised
since the Russo-Japanese war. Eng-
land balked her plot, and that would
be reason enough for the gnashing,
unconcealable hatred she has cher-
ished for that nation ever since. She
has never shown any evidence, despite
her systematic cruelties, of hatred of
either France or Russia. One may
imagine her fury as well as her
stupefaction. It will always be in-
comprehensible to her why Britain did
not leave France to her fate on the
understanding that the Teutons of the
earth should divide the world be-
tween them.

Now comes the most interesting
problem that has arisen since the
first months of the war. Germany
never had a chance on the western
front after the battle of the Marne,
and the news from that quarter has
varied little since September, 1914. It
was impossible to drive her out, but
all she could do was to dig in and sit
down—with occasional grandstand
play for the benefit of the restless
millions at home. She has been
dislodged by degrees since the begin-
ning of the battle of the Somme in
the Summer of 1916, but not enough
to get excited about. Her own offen-
sives have been even more costly and
futile.

She could make no real headway in
Russia, in spite of the removal of
Nicolai Nicolaeitch, the bad equip-
ment of the Russian armies, and the re-
treachery of the Tsarina, until the re-
volution came and her tools drove out
that charming but spineless idealist,
Kerensky, and began systematically to
add the heads of the illiterate
millions. Russia is now paying for
Tolstoy, and no one will deny that he
comes high. No doubt the Teutonic
powers are already bragging that he
was the great original German pro-

(Continued on Page 7)

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No Plebiscite For Alsace

The parrot cry of Chancellor von Hertling that "there is no Alsace-Lorraine question in the international sense," because the provinces were originally German, is sharply rejected by Maximilian Harden, who gives the Chancellor the lie direct and warns him that peace will never come until Alsace-Lorraine becomes French. In his Berlin *Zukunft* he writes:

"What the Chancellor said about the history of Alsace-Lorraine is not true. The Germanic Empire, composed as it was of countries inhabited by Celts, Germans and Frenchmen, had nothing in common with ours."

"The French had entered Alsace under Louis XIII. The peace of Westphalia gave it to Louis XIV. in 1648."

"In 1798 the independent Republic of Mulhausen asked to be and was received in the French state. Between disjoined, powerless, enslaved Germany and the country of the rights of man the Alsacians and the Lorrainers could not hesitate which to choose."

"At Bordeaux their majority protested resolutely against annexation. Beaten France had to give way to the Government that had decided upon the cession; there arose immediately the anger of the people, even in the camp of the reddest democrats."

"The English and the Americans see an injustice in the refusal to grant to the peoples of the Western frontier the right of self-disposal, which Germany in her official discussions recognises with regard to the peoples of the Eastern frontier. Alsatia responded to the appeals of

young French liberty in giving herself cheerfully to the *statu quo* and later to the Republic."

The ingenious German suggestion that the inhabitants of the two despoiled provinces be allowed to dispose of their fate by a plebiscite—to be held, of course, under German auspices—is indignantly rejected by the French. In the London Daily Chronicle the French Socialist leader, Mr. Albert Thomas, says:

"Those who might persist in objecting that the right of peoples to dispose of themselves can not be vindicated by any other method must be reminded that the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine have unceasingly expressed their feelings. Since 1871 there has been, so to speak, an uninterrupted plebiscite. The population of Alsace-Lorraine has consistently refused to accept the treaty of Frankfurt. We only state actual facts when we say that the case of Alsace-Lorraine is the same as that of our invaded provinces. Just as the German armies shall evacuate these they must and shall evacuate Alsace-Lorraine. The only difference is that their occupation has lasted four years, and that of Alsace-Lorraine forty-seven years."

Mr. Pierre Renaudel, the political editor of the Paris Socialist Humanité, makes the situation still clearer when he writes:

"In 1871 the population of the provinces was about 1,600,000. All those who signed the declaration that they wanted to remain French, totaling 620,000, left the country. Moreover, at the cost of their homes, in the thirty years before the present war more than 400,000 left Alsace-Lorraine. A plebiscite of the present population was repudiated by the French Socialists, not because they are afraid that even such a plebiscite would not return the provinces to France, but on the principle that it is not a territorial question, but one of right."



Dr. C. CAMERON

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Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

Missus Hyde was up to the house this afternoon, sed Ma to Pa wen he cam hoam last nite. Her son Henry has took piano lessons neerly a year & now he is going to be a grate composer.

Well, well, sed Pa, Hank is sum speed boy, is he not?

I am sure I dont know, sed Ma. It wud seem so.

It wudnt seem so to me, sed Pa. Sped is the curse of the yung men of Ameriky. The average high school graduate, sed Pa, is all reddy wen he leaves skool to rite a Shakespeare play or help Mister Wilson run this here ship of state, sed Pa. The yung men of our land must be pashunt, sed Pa, thay cant be grate like me until thay have been thru the mill.

Grate like you, sed Ma.

Exactly, sed Pa, it talks many years & sum setbacks to becomin truly grate. I thank Providens, sed Pa, for every kick on the shins wich I ever got, & my shins have been black & blue most of the time for the last twenty years, sed Pa.

Then you dont think this yung man is going to be a grate composer, sed Ma.

He may be, sed Pa, he may be. But the jury is out. I wud feel safer about him, sed Pa, if he didnt declare hisself about beeing a grate composer until after he had took lessons for a littel longer than a year. Say fifteen years or twenty, sed Pa.

Sum keenyuses were grate wen thay was yung, sed Ma. I beleve Mister Mozart cud play quite well wen he was a mere child.

Maybe, sed Pa, but I bet his nabors didnt think so. & I bet wen he was neerly forty, sed Pa, he began to realise how much there was to lern about music. As Hank Long-fellow, the poet, onst sed, Art is long & time is fleeting & salary raises dont keep on repeating. That is what he sed, sed Pa, & that old boy was a wise guy or he cud never have written Romea & Juliet, sed Pa.

I didnt know he rote it, sed Ma. I guess you are thinking of Unkel

Tom's Cabin, but anyhow, sed Ma, you must not say anything to Missus Hyde about her son Henry if she comes oaver wen you are at hoam. Or if you say anything, sed Ma, say sumthing kind. We are getting older, sed Ma, & the older we git the moar kind things we shud speak.

That is true, sed Pa. I didnt think of that. How is Bobbie getting along with his music lessons? sed Pa.

Fine, sed Ma. I sumtimes think he is going to be a composer one day, sed Ma. He looks kind of dreemy wen he is setting at the piano.

He is prubly dreeming about wen the baseball season opens, sed Pa. That is what I used to think of wen I was talking my musick lessons. First I wud span an octave, sed Pa, & then I wud think how easy it wud be for Jeff Tremain to span an octave with them pawes of his. It is hard to keep the mind of yuth on art, sed Pa, except the manly art or throwing a spitball across the corner of the plate, Pa sed.

Well, sed Ma, I hoap Bobbie will becom a grate music man. It will be nice to have sumbody in the fambly, sed Ma, who can reely sing insted of jest think he can sing.

Germany's Goal Really In East

(Continued from Page 6)

pagandist. They think they have what they want; but have they?

The Bolsheviks are the maniacs of democracy; but for that very reason their crazy doctrines appeal to the vast uneducated masses of Russia, who, having no understanding of the true meaning of democracy, and knowing socialism only through the lens of its stepsister, anarchy, are in no condition to be ruled by any man or any power. Trotsky and Lenin, as soon as they have further served the ignoble uses for which they were so satirically equipped by nature, in disposing of Nicolai Nicolaevitch after the farce of a trial for high treason, will disappear; but the deluded masses will continue to surge back and forth, blindly groping for they know not what, all their suppressed instincts urging them on to destroy, and a century too young for constructive work of any sort.

And Germany is considering the job of taking them on, for what she can get out of it!

One evening, shortly after I was married, I was walking in the woods near my home in Menlo Park, Cal., when a fearsome object just off the path induced a feminine scream.

"What, what can that be?" I gasped.

My husband gave the object, which looked like a large black striped snake with an enormous middle and two tails, a casual masculine glance. "Oh, that? Two snakes have had a fight, and one has leaped down the throat of the other and stuck. Of course he smothered himself while strangling his enemy."

Let us hope!



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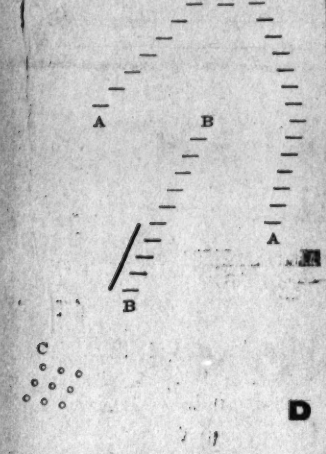
Draws Diagram Of Fleet Positions At Close Of Puzzling Jutland Battle

RICH BRITONS ECONOMISE

Lady Northcliffe Supports Hospital With Housekeeping Savings—'Rubber' Gun

By Charles H. Grasty

Paris, January 20.—Recently I had an opportunity to get the views of a high naval expert, belonging to another allied navy, on the much-discussed battle of Jutland. When I put the direct question to him as to whether Jellicoe's policy in that fight was the right one, he took his pencil and drew this rough diagram on a sheet of paper:



Situation When Visibility Failed
A—Position of British fleet, B—German fleet, C—Probable minefield, D—German base at Heligoland.

The expert gave this explanation: "When visibility failed, the German fleet, instead of heading south toward the base at Heligoland, headed southwest. I submit that there was enough ground for suspicion that the Germans were out for the express purpose of engaging the British and leading them into a minefield to justify Jellicoe's decision. Through that minefield the Germans could steer safely by chart, but the British fleet would be destroyed. Furthermore, in this desperate chase the pursuing fleet would use its torpedoes at an enormous disadvantage, owing to the shorter range at which the pursued ships could shoot. The difference in distance would have been more than 50 per cent in favor of the Germans. Sir John Jellicoe, with his cautious temperament, could never have reached any other decision than to abandon the chase."
"Would you have done the like thing in the circumstances?" I asked the Admiral, for such was his rank.
"I am afraid I wouldn't," he replied, "but that is a matter of temperament."

The other day I had a chance for personal observation of the wave of domestic economy sweeping over England.

I went with Lord Northcliffe to see the Lord Chief Justice bid adieu to the English bench and bar. On the way we were to stop at the Northcliffe home, and instead of going to St. James's Place, as of old, the driver was told to go to 8 Buckingham Street. We went in front of Buckingham Palace and passed the Hotel Rubens, turning to the left and then left again into a street that was more alley than street. We drew up in front of a row of small tenement houses, and Lord Northcliffe got out, saying: "This is my home, and the one next door is Lord Lytton's." I was extremely interested, and went inside to see more of this change of state as compared with St. James's Place.

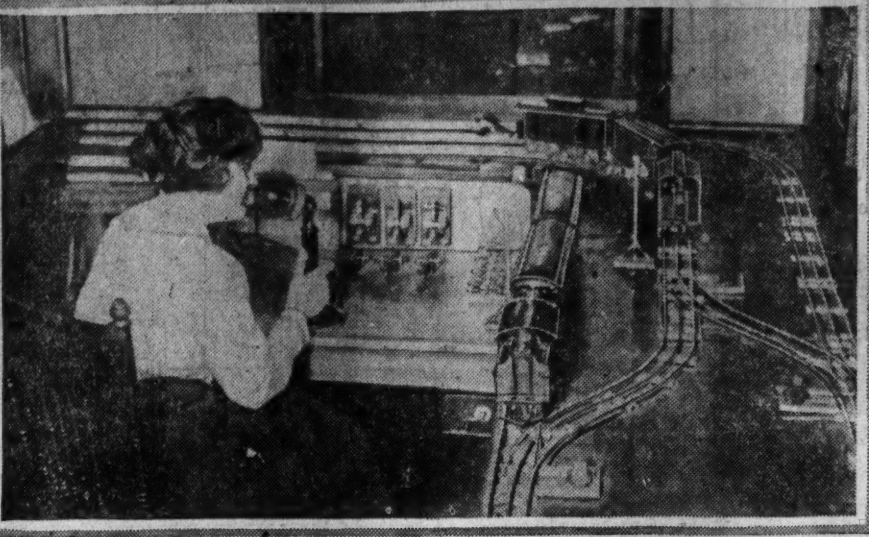
On the ground floor there was a room about eighteen feet square which was the dining room, furnished neatly and plainly; in the rear the "den," and then a large hall with a stairway. The house fronts about twenty-five feet and has three stories. I should say that \$100 a month would be a pretty stiff rent for it.

"What did you do with the fine house in St. James's Place?" I asked.
"We let it to a man who spent five million dollars building a fine house. It was too expensive to maintain in war times, so the owner closed it up and came down to what he regarded as contraction and economy in St. James's Place. We, in turn, moved to this little house, displacing people who find a flat good enough, and their predecessors in the flat doubtless now content themselves in lodgings. We keep three servants here when we can get them. With the money saved by living in Buckingham Street instead of St. James's Place Lady Northcliffe is able to keep and support a hospital of her own. So far from finding it a deprivation, my wife and I like it. It is less trouble and there are fewer complications."

I passed through Boulogne several days ago. This old French town always strikes me as the maw of the monster of war. In no other place back of the lines does there seem to be such immense military movement and activity. It was a wet day, and there being no cabs at the landing stage, I had to find a man to carry my baggage, and we walked to the railway station. The checkroom was crowded with soldiers leaving parcels; I had to wait two hours for my turn. Meanwhile darkness came on and the burn of a station was unlighted except for a few electric bulbs in the offices surrounding the public space.

Such inconvenience at the Pennsylvania or New York Central station.

Penn. Railroad Training Girls To Act As Train Despatchers



The Pennsylvania Railroad has opened a building in Philadelphia to be used in training women to become train despatchers. One of the girls

students is shown here seated at a switchboard in the school. On the table is a complete miniature railroad, electrically operated, with tele-

phone and telegraph block offices, complicated switches and terminals, by which the girls are taught the duties of a despatcher.

SIANG VALLEY IN PERIL FROM TROOPS' RETREAT

Hunan District Fears Defeated Southern Soldiers Will Take To Looting

China Press Correspondence

Siangtan, Hunan, March 23.—The situation for the whole of the Siang Valley in Hunan is at the present moment a very critical one. The southern forces, comprising the armies of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan, have begun a general retreat and there is great uneasiness in all this section lest the retreating troops should become disorganized and slaughter and plunder as they go.

The situation is indeed complex. After the northerners had penetrated well into the province last fall, and there had been considerable fighting with no determinate results, suddenly they began a retreat, and did not stop until they had reached the borders of the province on the north, followed closely by the pursuing southerners. Here they were pressed until they finally had to cross the Yangtze, and for several months have been making their base at Hsintsi on the northern bank of the river some thirty miles from Yochow. Now by a shift of circumstances in the game of war, they are making another excursion into the province, this time doing the pursuing act themselves.

The reasons given for this precipitate

retreat of the southerners are confusing, and, with the information at present available, difficult to understand. There are those who stoutly affirm that the retreat is undoubtedly due, in part at least, to dissension within the ranks of the southern troops. This report is as strongly denied in some quarters as it is affirmed in others.

One of the most persistent reports is that when a considerable number of Tufei, which in this case means former soldiers who were not enlisted in the present fighting, presented themselves to General Chen T'ien, of Hunan, at Yochow, he refused to accept their services. Later they made overtures to General Ma, of Canton, and a number were forthwith accepted. This, it is said, led to irritation between the two generals.

The rumor has been emphatically denied by a number of soldiers who have reached here with the advance of the retreating troops. It seems fairly certain that some of the ex-soldiers must have gotten in connection with the northerners on the opposite side of the river, and by acting as spies and rendering assistance in the actual fighting gave the northern forces the preponderant advantage in that section.

Another reason assigned for the order to retreat, and one which will doubtless be offered as an excuse by the General responsible for the order, is the shortage of ammunition. Most of the ammunition used in this section by the southern forces has been brought overland on the backs of coolies from the south. Large numbers of husky coolies, constituting a considerable force in themselves, were used to convey the ammunition from Canton, and to meet one of these

ammunition brigades was an impressive and disturbing sight. If ammunition is scarce, it has been suggested by way of explanation for the present lack that the Kwangsi troops wasted too much on unsuspicious magpies as they marched victoriously northward a few months ago.

At the present moment general indignation is felt at whoever issued the first order to retreat, as it is thought that the northern menace was not sufficiently grave at Yochow to warrant the speedy evacuation of that city, and the subsequent general retreat which has taken place. Blame has been laid first at the door of this one, then that one, but just now it matters little who is responsible since chief interest centers in the fact of the retreat itself. Fear and anxiety exist in every city and village along the line which the contending forces are taking. Changsha and Siangtan, with many smaller places, must face further upheaval, as they are in direct line of the main retreat, and it is possible that the southerners will make their next stand in the mountains just this side of Hengchow where they successfully faced the northern troops several months ago.

Australian Official Visitor In Shanghai

The Honorable D. R. Hall, Attorney General of New South Wales, and Mrs. Hall are visiting in Shanghai. At the invitation of Judge Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Mr. Hall occupied a seat on the bench in the British Supreme Court yesterday morning.

The Attorney General, who has had wide experience in prison work, paid a visit to the local jail later in the day and expressed his admiration for the manner in which the institution is controlled.

The distinguished guests are staying at the Astor House.

Rawlinson Now Heads British Fifth Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 3.—The Daily Chronicle states that General Sir Henry Rawlinson will command the Fifth Army, which has been absorbed, and General Sir Hubert Gough is temporarily unemployed.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS

The following Corps Orders were issued by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, from headquarters yesterday:

No. 28. Death.—The Commandant regrets to announce the death of Private Arthur Crighton, First Reserves and formerly Light Horse, which occurred on April 4.

The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on Friday, April 5, at 5.30 p.m.

The O. C. Artillery will detail a gun carriage with team and the O. C. First Reserves, the Firing Party.

The Band will attend.

The Gun carriage, Firing Party.

Light Horse (dismounted) and Band will parade at the St. Marie Hospital, Route Pere Robert in time to move off at 4.45 p.m.

Officers and other members of the Corps who attend, will parade at the junction of Bubbling Well and Seymour Roads at 5 p.m.

Dress.—Winter, Church Parade Order with Helmets.

Officers will wear swords.

No. 29. Leave.—Short leave has

been granted to the following officers:—

Lieut. S. B. Neill March 30 to April 20.

3 Lieut. H. Tanaka April 4 to June 8.

Lieut. D. Inowka extended to April 24.

No. 30. Commission.—A commission has been approved by the Council and issued to Mr. H. Dawson-Groves, Customs Company, with seniority from April 4, 1918.

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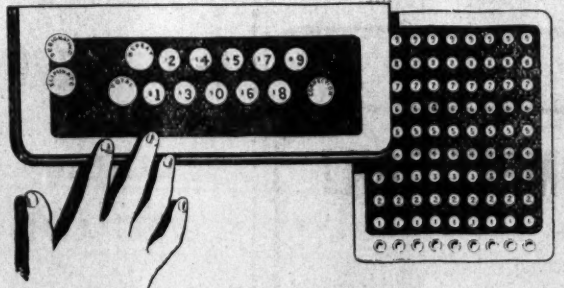
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'False Prophet,' Self Condemned, Ends Life

New York, February 24.—Little children in Arcola, N. J., knew him as Captain Santa Claus and loved to spend idle hours in his two-room shack, fashioned like a ship's cabin, where he spun for them tales of the Dutch East Indies and the Spanish Main. Their elders found him a companionable old chap with a keen insight into human affairs and a penchant for prophecies. More than a year ago the whole country side had heard him predict the death of the Kaiser and the end of the war, statements based on his Scriptural reading.

Lombard Mulder, a retired Dutch sea captain, kept to his little Bergen County garden spot meanwhile, immersed in his reading, now and then marketing eggs from his poultry farm.

Years before he had told Tunis Vreeland, his nearest neighbor, that his will and his ledger would be found among his effects. He added that a white towel would hang from his window "should anything happen."

On the morning of January 20, Mrs. Vreeland saw the mariner's distress flag flying for the first time. Her husband hurried over and found the old fellow, bathed in his own blood, a wound in his neck and an emptied shotgun on the floor. A note on the table read:

"I have been a false prophet, and I have paid with my life."

A pathetic footnote suggested, "Feed the chickens."

Then the staid Bergen County farmer recalled that Captain Mulder had predicted the death of the Kaiser on January 14. Dr. W. E. Ogden, the county physician, agreed that the suicide was prompted by the failure of the mariner's prophecy.

Mulder had told his friends that the war would be over in February, that the Holy Land would be recaptured, and that Austria would make a separate peace with the world. Had he ended his prophecy there he might have been honored in his own country. But he threw in an earthquake for good measure.

Captain Mulder had freely exploited his ideas on the end of the war. With Abram Bush, a fellow countryman, he had bet a bottle of whiskey that his predictions would come true. He wiped out this debt of honor in his last note, when he directed that a dollar be paid to Bush.

Several weeks before he had gone to Paterson to sell his eggs, and dropped in at the office of Acting Police Chief Perry. When he left he had bet his old marine binoculars

against twenty-five dollars that the war would be over February 1.

"The old chap treasured those glasses as nothing else in the world," said Perry, later. "When the Government called for binoculars, he offered his, and told me of his strange theories. He seemed so confident that we made a wager."

Now the little Mulder cabin—back of Prospect Street in Arcola, a place of old farms, golf links and New Yorkers' residences—is boarded up by order of the police authorities, an administrator for the estate. Mulder's will made Daniel Bock, of No.

11 Sussex Street, Jersey City, his sole heir.

Some one recalled that the old fellow had settled the war in July last year, and produced a letter he had published in a Paterson newspaper. It read:

"Will you please insert this program of the great world war, extracted from St. Matthew XXIV, Daniel VII, VIII, and XII, Revelations XI, XII, and XIII. Time set for the war, 2,300 years after the Prophet Daniel was a captive. The following dates accounted from the second of August, 1914. Two years and six months for the fearful U-boat campaign. Between two and three years the judgment of all the neutral nations. Eight hundred and ninety-four days the high water mark of the Kaiser. Please look over your record and see if he has had any real victories since that date. By about three years all nations will be in war against Germany, and there will be no one to help him. Some time after three years Austria will make peace with the whole world and help to destroy Germany, and then Germany will have to call her troops now in the Balkan states to save her Prussian border. Three years, five months and fifteen days are set when the Kaiser will be slain and his body burned; three years and six months will see the end of the war. Then the German people will surrender to the world. On the same date there will be a great earthquake that will be the greatest day in the world's history, making the beginning of the kingdom of the Prince of Peace, and the land that was promised to Israel will be given to Israel and it will become a nation again."

As the time for this prediction came, Captain Mulder was not the less sanguine. When January 14 passed, he lost some of his gaiety, but he pointed out that he had allowed himself a few days either way.

On the night of January 19, his friend Bush dropped in to see him as usual and found the old mariner depressed.

They smoked a few cigars and the conversation awoke his natural buoyancy. Bush left him in a fine humor. Then the old fellow scratched off his last note, hung out the white towel in the dark, arranged his effects, filled his meerschaum bowl and smoked it out.

Then he held the shotgun against his pot shot, with the muzzle under his chin, and pulled the trigger.

Between employers in munition works and their work-people. The cost of living is going up. Yet when workers ask for a corresponding rise in wages they are met with a blank refusal. The employers are thoroughly well organized, and present a united front. If a man should leave his job as a protest against insufficient rates of pay he will find no employment in his district. He will be boycotted by the employers, who besides will put the police on his track.

South Germany is much more liberal than the North. North Germany means Prussia, and the poison of militarism has spread over the whole of Germany from Prussia. The Prussians are brutal, cowardly, haughty and reactionary. They are today in their feelings where other parts of civilized Europe were five or six hundred years ago. In Prussia the lords are lords, and the people are regarded just as so many hands. The South Germans never did love the Prussians. Even before the war the little boys in Saxony sang a song in which they declared that they were no Prussians.

Hated Junkers Terrified. It is clear from all this that there is much irritation in Germany, and the governing classes—the hated Junkers—are terrified lest the ground should slip from beneath their feet. So they are frantically using the people to fight on, and the notorious long-bearded Tiritz has been chosen as the spokesman of the Junker view. They have established a new society, given it a catching name—the Patriotic Association—and are calling on the stupid yokels to hasten to the rescue of the Fatherland. Now, despite their universities and their educational system, there is no one so ignorant or capable of being gulled as the German country yokel.

It stands to reason that this kind of thing is not good for the nerves either of the soldiers at the front or of the civilians at home. What is the result? The Germans have had enough of the war.

The best indication of this fact may be found in the appeals which the Junkers, with Tirpitz and Ludendorff at their head, find it necessary to make in order to whip up the spirits of the people. The recent resignations of generals, which, however, were not accepted, have been skillfully engineered. The people are assured that if only they held out a little longer, victory will be theirs and Britain will be brought to her knees. They are told cook-and-bull stories that if the allies were to be victorious German homes would be burned, German property taken and Germany wiped off the map.

A year ago such fairly false found believers. Today they have lost their magic. Let one illustration suffice. About a fortnight ago the Patriotic Association organized a great public meeting in Frankfurt, in Germany. The Junkers brought down one of their star orators—a count, of course; Count Bothmer, who was expected to do wonders and raise the war feeling of the people to boiling point. Off he started: "Britain is the enemy. Britain must be smashed. Germany must get back not only her colonies, but she must be given other people as well. She must keep every acre of land she has conquered," and so on.

Right in the middle of the speech a number of disabled soldiers who were among the audience interrupted the speaker—"Why don't you go into the trenches instead of making patriotic speeches?" There was a burst in the hall. This was so unexpected. Then one of the men got up, and holding

up his empty sleeve, he shouted, "How many more men do you want killed and crippled in order to achieve all your desires?" This brought down the house, and Count Bothmer departed a sadder and a wiser man.

Provision Prices

in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars—cents at Hongkong market as compiled on April 2, 1918.

Butcher's Meat
Beef per lb. 14-20
Mutton " 16-20
Pork " 25-30
Veal " 25-30

Flash
Bream per lb. 14-16
Cod " 12-14
Mandarin " 30-40
Mackerel " 12-14
Pomfret " none
Salmon " none
Sardines " none
Soles " 14-16
Whitebait " 12-14

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each none
Duck " 50-80
Eggs per doz. 16-18
Fowl per lb. 20-22
Geese each 1.00-1.20
Hare " none
Partridge " none
Pheasant " none
Pigeons " 20-25
Plover " 10-12
Quail each 18-20
Snipe " 14-16
Turkey per lb. 30-35
Teal each 12-14
Wild Duck " 35-40
Wild Pigeons " none
Woodcock " 50-60
Wild Geese " none

Fruit
Appricots per lb. none
Apple " 10-12
Bananas " 5-7
Cherries " none
Cocoanuts each 12-20
Chestnuts per lb. 8-10
Figs per doz. none
Grapes per lb. none
Lemons each 7-8
Lobsters per lb. none
Mangoes " 15-20
Mangosteens per doz. none
Melons each none
Oranges per lb. 10-15
Peaches " none
Persimmons " none
Peanuts per lb. none
Plums " none
Pumpkins each 20-25
Pineapples " none
Pears per lb. 8-10
Strawberries " none
Walnuts " 10-12

Vegetables
Artichokes per lb. 2-4
Asparagus per doz. none
French Beans " 12-15
Broad Beans " 5-6
Broccoli per bunch 2-3
Bamboo Shoots per lb. 10-12
Cabbage each 6-10
Carrots " 2-3
Cauliflower each 10-15
Celery per bunch 8-10
Egg Plant per lb. 6-8
Green Corn " none
Lentils per bunch 2-3
Mushrooms per lb. 40-50
Onions per lb. 6-8
Parsnips per bunch 3-4
Potatoes per pic. \$3.00-3.40
Peas " 8-10
Radishes per bunch 1-2
Spinach per lb. 2-3
Tomatoes " none
Turnips per bunch 2-3

Fretful Babies

Mrs. John M. Weaver, Ellsfield, N. B. writes:—"I can speak very highly of Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them for my children and find they are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. I would strongly recommend them to all mothers who have fretful babies." Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds and simple fevers; expel worms; cure vomiting and indigestion and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a trial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Grain and Flour
Flour American per 50 lbs. \$5.75
Flour Australian " \$4.40
Flour Shanghai " \$2.95
Rice per 200 lbs. \$7.60

Milk
Foreign dairies per bottle 30
Chinese dairies " 17

Fodder
Barley per 114 lbs. \$3.10
Brass " \$2.10
House Coal per ton Tia. 19.50
Stove Coal per ton Tia. 21.75
Firewood per 50 bundles \$1.00

Laundry
Per 100 articles \$3.00-4.00
E. KILNER, Chief Inspector.

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender conveying passengers for S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs' jetty at 3.30 p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 30	Hongkong	Colombia	14000	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.	Woosung
Mar 30	Japan	China	5060	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.	Woosung
Mar 30	Japan	Fuso maru	451	Jap.	Suzuki & Co.	
Mar 15	Japan	Hasan	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 25	Wanchow	Hainkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 3	Japan	Hiro maru	843	Jap.	O. S. K.	
Apr 10	Hongkong	Iyo maru	3691	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
Apr 9	Hankow	Kiangtuan	3085	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 31	Japan	Katori maru	6292	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YPLW
Mar 28	Hankow	Melito	406	Am.	S. OitCo	CKPW
Mar 18	Hankow	Melan	417	Am.	S. OitCo	SOOW
Apr 2	Japan	Monsoogal	1168	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
Apr 3	Japan	Nigata maru	3222	Jap.	N.Y.K.	YPLW
Mar 9	Hongkong	Omami maru	1149	Jap.	M.B.K.	
Mar 9	Hongkong	Salahadi	3869	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
Apr 3	Hongkong	Shidzuka maru	2147	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
Apr 3	Chinwangtao	Singan	879	Jap.		
Apr 3	Hankow	Taishu maru	1284	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
Apr 3	Chefoo	Tungting	943	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 3	Chinwangtao	Upou	700	Rus.	K.M.A.	KLYW
Mar 23	Japan	Yei maru	1596	Jap.	K.M.A.	

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Today a snug fit of a woman's shoe is just as important as the hang of the dress. This is never forgotten in our store and coupled with the right styles, assures you of a becoming finish to the rest of your attire. We have just received some white kid and some gray kid boots. You are cordially invited to call in and see them.



"THE TOSCA"
In white or grey kid

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Try our mail order service. Prompt attention.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS.	Local	Express	Fast	4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	Night	STATIONS.	Local	Fast	4th	Fast	Express	Local	Night	Express	Night
SHANGHAI										PEKING									
NORTH										TIENSIN									
SOOCHOW										CENTRAL									
WUHSI										TSINANFU									
CHANGCHOW										FUKOW									
TANYANG																			
CHINKIANG																			
NANKING																			
										NANKING									
FUKOW										CHINKIANG									
TSINANFU										CHANGCHOW									
WUHSI										SOOCHOW									
CHANGCHOW										SHANGHAI									
SOOCHOW										NORTH									
SHANGHAI																			

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Fukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS	6.50	8.30	10.50	12.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	20.00
SHANGHAI	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	16.07	18.47	21.12		KIANGSWAN	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.11
SHANGHAI									WOOSUNG								
NORTH	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	16.15	18.45	21.20		FORTS	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Goods	Express	Local	Express	Local
Shanghai North										Zahkou									
Jiandou										Hangchow									
Suzhou										Changsu									
Lungshu Junction										Yehsh									
										Kushu									
Shanghai South										Sungshu									
Lungshu Junction																			
Sungshu										Lungshu Junction									
Kushu										Shanghai South									
Yehsh																			
Changsu										Lungshu Junction									
Hangchow										Suzhou									
Zahkou										Jiandou									
										Shanghai North									

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiaio	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	10.10	12.25	17.20	19.15
Kenshangmun	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	14.55	17.50
Hangchow	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.24	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	15.12	18.07
Zahkou	arr.	9.40	12.10	14.55	16.55	19.35	Konzenchiaio	arr.	7.55	11.10	15.25	18.20

R. Restaurant Car

Maryland Goes Into Dry List; Wets Despair of the Nation

Liquor Men Face a Close Squeeze and Probably Defeat In Getting Necessary Thirteen States to Defeat National Amendment

By Carter Field

Washington, February 14.—The last hope that a few alcoholic cases would remain in the United States flickered and died today with the news that Maryland had ratified the prohibition amendment. The hopelessness and indignation of those who had cheered the hope that the seven years allotted in the terms of the amendment for its ratification would pass without the necessary three-fourths of the states approving it was pitiful to watch today.

What made the anger more acute was the knowledge that since Washington went dry—but not bone dry—Baltimore, Maryland's chief city, has been reaping a harvest by selling rather poor liquor at prices that would make a food profiteer blush.

One Big Hope Gone Maryland had been one of the states on which the opponents of nationwide prohibition had relied. They had counted on it to make up the thirteen states necessary to defeat the amendment. With Maryland in the dry column, not a single optimist could be found in the wet ranks here today. All were hopeless. None could count on thirteen states sure to refuse to ratify the amendment.

The wets are still very sure of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Wisconsin and Illinois. In addition to these seven "rock-ribbed" states, they talk about Missouri, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Minnesota and California, but always with the admission that one or two of them may slip. Until today they mentioned the possibility with equanimity, because the list of "sure" states was then eight, and not seven, the eighth state being Maryland. Now they cannot lose a single one of the second list of states and win without gaining another from what might be called the conceded dry column.

And, apparently, it is almost certain that they will lose at least one, and probably two or three, of the secondary list.

For instance, there are indications

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 4, 1918.
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 1061=Ts. 94.12
@ 72.8=Mex. \$129.29

Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.5875

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 1061=Ts. 94.12
@ 72.8=Mex. \$129.29

Bar Silver 978 touch Ts. 272

Bar Silver 280

Copper Cash per tael 1810

Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 4/4d.=Ts. 4.57
exch. @ 72.8=Mex. \$6.25

Peking Bar .04

Native Interest .04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 454d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of discount—

3 m-s. 5%

4 m-s. 5%

6 m-s. 5%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ts. 94.12

Paris on London —Fr. 27.52

Ex. N. Y. on London —T.T. \$47.68

Consols —£

Exchange Opening Quotations

London .T.T. 4/4d.

London Demand 4/4d.

India .T.T. 304

Paris .T.T. 598

Paris Demand 598

New York .T.T. 104

New York Demand 104

Hongkong .T.T. 491

Japan .T.T. 223

Batavia .T.T. 223

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m/s. Ctd. 4/6d.

London 4 m/s. Docy. 4/6d.

London 6 m/s. Ctd. 4/7d.

London 6 m/s. Docy. 4/7d.

Paris 4 m/s. 625

New York L. C. 4 m/s. 108

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Ts. 413 @ 4/4d. 41

1 @ 593 Francs 6.61

0.87 @ 1093 Gold 1

1 @ 50 Yen 2.23

1 @ 15 Rupees 3.64

1 @ — Roubles —

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 4, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Ts. 17.00

New Eng. Ts. 17.50

Sumatras Ts. 70.00

Telephones Ts. 79.00

Trams "B" Ts. 67.00

Shanghai Land Ts. 67.25

Kungyik Cotton Ts. 18.50

Laou Kung Mow Cotton Ts. 34.50

Anglo Javos Ts. 7.60

Bates Ts. 1.00

Shanghai Pahangs Ts. 1.25

Unofficial

S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1918 Ts. 100.00

S'hai Land 5% Debs. 1900 Ts. 88.00

Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Ts. 177.00 April

S. & H. Wharf Ts. 70.00 April

New Eng. Ts. 17.00

Chemors Ts. 1.02 1/2

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 4, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial

Yangtzepoo Pref. Ts. 90.00 cash

New Eng. Works Ts. 17.75 cash

New Eng. Works Ts. 17.50 cash

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.

Seven minutes from Bund by tram.

Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Land Investment Co. Meets

The twelfth annual general meeting of the Anglo-French Land Investment Company Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons.

Mr. A. W. Burkill presided. There were also present Messrs. C. Holliday, E. S. Kadoorie and Gilbert Davies, directors, and other shareholders, representing altogether 4,250 shares.

The chairman, after calling on the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting and himself reading the auditors' report, said: "The report and accounts have been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual course and take them as read."

"Dealing first with the balance sheet, Estate A. West shows a small reduction in book value owing to a payment for fire insurance claim on several houses destroyed. We are taking this opportunity of replacing a number of the very old shops in the Rue de la Mission with buildings of a modern type."

"Estate B as explained in the report, has been partially rebuilt, a fire having occurred and reinstatement being impossible owing to the forced surrender of land to the Municipal Council for road widening. Estate G shows a small increase, some of the houses having been enlarged for which we are obtaining a higher rental. Estate O, which has been completed is fully let and shows a very satisfactory return."

"Estate P and Q are increased by the interest for the year on their original cost. The present does not appear a suitable time to commence the development of these lots and while the directors consider that the future values will more than cover any accrued interest until development or sale, they think it wiser to

put a portion of our surplus profits aside, as a reserve.

"Our liabilities to our bankers and for money borrowed are approximately the same as last year, the latter being obtained at favorable rates and repayable at call, as formerly."

"Turning to the profit and loss account, taxes and repairs, as explained show an increase. Water and lighting are also higher owing to increased rental. Insurance shows a reduction due to the lower rates now in force and the current year will show a further reduction."

"The directors recommend a final dividend of Ts. 3.50 per share, the placing of Ts. 5,000 to a reserve for undeveloped properties and Ts. 8,000 to depreciation and renewals account, which will then stand at Ts. 140,000."

"The outlook for the current year is quite satisfactory, there being very few empty houses on any of the company's estates."

"If any shareholder has any questions to ask I shall be pleased to answer them."

No questions being asked, the following resolutions were brought forward and passed unanimously:

That the report and accounts as presented be accepted.

That the balance at credit of profit and loss account be appropriated as follows:

Final dividend of Ts. 3.50 per share making 63 per cent for the year 45,000.00

Undeveloped properties reserve 5,000.00

Depreciation and renewals account 8,000.00

To be carried forward 3,729.43

Ts. 62,229.43

That Mr. G. Davies be re-elected a director of the company.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

Rubber Outputs

	Feb.	March
Alma	25,500	22,500
Amherst	2,519	3,353
Anglo-Dutch	67,250	82,500
Anglo-Java	152,000	187,000
Ayer Tawah	23,800	22,000
Batu Anam	22,574	10,338
Batu Toh Alang	12,748	—
Buta	17,533	—
Chemor	20,214	—
Cheng	15,870	14,030
Consolidated	48,728	49,314
Domnion	44,770	—
Gula Kalumpung	—	62,400
Shipped to London	—	48,150
Java Consolidated	67,000	78,000
Kamunting	19,698	—
Kapala	11,721	—
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	9,691	—
Kota Bahroe	37,681	33,801
Kroewoek	40,000	47,000
Langkat	64,024	70,181
Padang	21,750	—
Pernata	—	—
Pengkalan	10,330	—
Repah	10,500	9,500
Samagaya	17,000	10,000
Semambu	16,388	—
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	29,573	—
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kiebang	13,230	9,953
Shanghai-Kelantan	15,850	—
Shanghai-Seremban	9,376	7,570
Shanghai-Pahang	13,543	—
Shanghai-Sumatra	59,250	60,510
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	7,449	6,535
Sungel Duri	20,650	16,923
Taipung	11,502	—
Tanah Merah	34,700	—
Tebong	—	56,000
Ulobri	4,698	—
Ziangbe	68,000	78,000

RUBBER OUTPUT

The China Realty Co., Ltd. Secretaries and General Managers report that the output of dry rubber from the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ltd. for the month of March was 49,314 lbs.

Messrs. Liberty and Co., Ltd., the Local Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpung Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us that they are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang Agents:

Output of Dry Rubber for March—

Shipped 62,400 lbs.

Shipped 48,150 lbs.

Cocoanuts 290,000 nuts.

Rainfall 1 1/4 inches.

Decrease in output due to wintering.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address

ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, March 20 and 21.—Following were the prices realised at the auction this week:—

Sheet:

Smoked Fine Ribbed..... 76

Smoked Good Ribbed..... 84/65

Smoked Fine Plain..... 76

Smoked Good Plain..... 76

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed..... 76

Unsmoked Good Ribbed..... 76

Unsmoked Fine Plain..... 57

Unsmoked Good Plain..... 76

Crepe:

Fine Pale Thin..... 97/94

Good Pale Thin..... 94/78

Good Pale Blanket..... 67/64

Good Brown Blanket..... 50

Fine Brown..... 82/70

Good Brown..... 72/59

Good Dark..... 64/45

Barky..... 50/30

Scrap:

Virgin and Pressed..... 40/28

Loose..... 35

Sheet: Cupwashing..... 64/45

Catalogued for:

Sale Pels. 16,686 (about 993 tons)

Sold Pels. 11,163 (about 664 tons)

Our auction started yesterday morning with a fair demand at prices slightly below last week's closing figures. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet selling at 84/85 and Fine Pale Crepe at 94/95. In the afternoon the bidding became more brisk, and the Standard grades advanced to 88 and 87 respectively, the average prices being 87 for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and 96 for Fine Pale Crepe.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Crepe were wanted at about last week's prices, and fair quantities changed hands, whereas Plain Smoked Sheet and Unsmoked Sheet of both descriptions were neglected.

Brown and clean Dark Crepes were in good demand, and sold on an average at same prices as last week, while Barky Crepes show a decline on the week of about 4s. A few lots of Scrap found buyers.

At the conclusion of the sale this morning there was no change in the market. The tendency may be given as steady.

(Meyer and Measor.)

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended April 3, 1918, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1918	1917
Gross Receipts	\$32,029.11	\$30,944.11
Loss by depreciation	7,280.23	6,626.05
Effective Receipts	\$24,748.88	\$24,318.06
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	23.99	22.60
Car Miles run	76,746	78,530
Passengers carried	1,449,490	1,395,312

U. K. METAL MARKET

London, April 2.—Today's metal prices were:—

Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. (Nom.) 110 5 0

American Electrolytic 99 90% 125 0 0

Copper f. o. b. (Nominal) 125 0 0

Lead L. B. C. f. per ton (Nominal) 29 0 0

Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. (nom.) 29 0 0

Warehouse f. o. b. (18 Extra in flask) (Nominal) 29 0 0

Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less 1/4%) 318 0 0

Standard Tin (Cash) 318 0 0

Spelter (only soft) f. o. b. 52 0 0

Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b. 28 5 0

Standard Tin (3 Months) 316 0 0

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$575 B.
Chartered	\$21
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Ts. 320 B.
North China	Ts. 120 B.
Union of Canton	Ts. 730 B.
Yangtze	Ts. 220 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Ts. 20 1/2 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Ts. 303
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Ts. 108
Indo-China Def.	Ts. 108
"Shell"	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (S)	Ts. 25 S.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Ts. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Ts. 9 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Ts. 0.80
Raub	Ts. 3 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Ts. 121 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Ts. 104 B.
New Eng. Works	Ts. 17 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Ts. 68 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Ts. 83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Ts. 70 B.
China Land	Ts. 50
Shanghai Land	Ts. 66 1/2 B.
Welhaiwei Land	Ts. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Ts. 9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Ts. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Ts. 50
Cottons Mills	
Ewo	Ts. 175 B.
Ewo Pref.	Ts. 97 1/2
International	Ts. 107 1/2 B.
International (pref.)	Ts. 63 1/2
Laou-kung-mow	Ts. 84 B.
Oriental	Ts. 45 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Ts. 142
Kang Yik	Ts. 16 1/2 B.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Ts. 9.60 B.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Ts. 95
Industrials	
Butler Tils.	Ts. 28
China Sugar	Ts. 50 Sa.
Green Yik	Ts. 7
Langkats	Ts. 16 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Ts. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Ts. 70 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	Ts. 15 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	Ts. 100
Lane, Crawford	Ts. 100
Moutrie	Ts. 35
Watson	Ts. 5 1/2 B.
Weeks	Ts. 18 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Ts. 9 1/2
Amberst	Ts. 1
Anglo-Java	Ts. 7.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Ts. 3.00 B.
Ayer Tawah	Ts. 26
Batu Anam 1913	Ts. 0.90
Batu Toh Alang	Ts. 3.40
Buta	Ts. 1 B.
Chemor United	Ts. 9
Chempedak	Ts. 1 B.
Cheng	Ts. 1 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Ts. 2 1/2
Domnion	Ts. 9
Gula Kalumpung	Ts. 6.80 S.
Java Consolidated	Ts. 16 1/2
Kamunting	Ts. 5 1/2
Kapala	Ts. 0.50
Kapayang	Ts. 27 1/2
Karan	Ts. 11
Kota Bahroe	Ts. 5 B.
Kroewoek Java	Ts. 16 1/2
Padang	Ts. 12 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Ts. 8 1/2
Pernata	Ts. 2 1/2
Repah	Ts. 0.92 1/2
Samagaya	Ts. 0.80 B.
Senawang	Ts. 6
Shanghai Kiebang	Ts. 1.05
Shanghai Malay	Ts. 12
Shanghai Malay-pref.	Ts. 0.80
Shanghai Pahang	Ts. 7
Sungala	Ts. 10.70
Sungel Duri	Ts. 1.55
Sua Manggis	Ts. 9
Shai Kalantan	Ts. 0.65 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Ts. 0.50 B.
Taipung	Ts. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Ts. 0.90 B.
Tebong	Ts. 16 B.
Ulobri	Ts. 2 1/2
Ziangbe	Ts. 4 1/2
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Ts. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Ts. 7
Shai Elec. and Ash.	Ts. 82
Shanghai Trams	Ts. 66 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas	Ts. 23 1/2 B.
Shanghai Bazaar	Ts. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Ts. 30
Shai Telephone	Ts. 78 1/2 B.
Shai Waterworks	Ts. 175 S.
S. Sellers, Ss. Sales, B. Buyers	
Telephone No. 398	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	

London Rubber Market

London, March 29.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe.

Spot: 2s. 5d. paid.

July to December: 2s. 7d. value.

Tendency of Market: Very quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, March 28:—

Spot: 2s. 5 1/2 d. value.

July to December: 2s. 7d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Firmer, few sellers.

Yokohama Specie Pays 12 Per Cent

The report of the Directors of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. submitted to the shareholders at the 76th semi-annual meeting, held at the head office, Yokohama, on March 9, stated that the gross profits of the bank for the half year ending December 31, including Yen 2,226,757.81 brought forward from the previous six months, was Yen 51,964,743.62, from which the sum of Yen 46,084,294.89 had been deducted for interests, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bills, bad and doubtful debts, bonus for officers and clerks, etc., leaving a balance of Yen 5,880,448.73 for appropriation. Of this amount the directors proposed that Yen 1,000,000 be added to the reserve fund and they recommended a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, absorbing Yen 2,150,000. The balance of Yen 2,730,448.73 was to have been carried forward to the current year's account.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

London, April 2.—Today's rates, pence and deliveries were:—

Consols 2 1/4 for 8/c. 254

Cheques on London at Paris, Fr. 27.20

T.T. on London at New York \$34.76 1/2

Bar Silver (Spot) 45 1/2

Bank of England Rate of Dis- 5%

Market rate of Discount 3 1/2% Put-yes, and Mr. C. A. Schoolmaster.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for April 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th

MOLLY KING

IN

"THE ON-THE-SQUARE GIRL"

A five part Gold Rooster Film dealing with the New York fast set and a girl who was on the square. Brilliant scenes of

DAYTIME IN FIFTH AVENUE, A MODISTE'S SHOW ROOM, A MILLIONAIRE'S CAMP, THE ORIENTAL ROOM.

Gorgeous Dresses—Living Models. A picture you must not miss.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES

"RIDING THE GOAT"

"BINGLES AND THE CABARET"

Two good examples of movie fun.

MATINEE, Saturday 4 p.m.

"JUDEX"

Final Chapters

Chapter 11—"THE WATER SPIRIT"

Chapter 12—"LOVE FORGIVES"

MATINEE, Sunday 3 p.m.

GLADYS HULETTE

in

"THE STREETS OF ILLUSION"

"THE ELDORADO"

High-Class Vaudeville and Dance Hall

Grand Masquerade Ball

APRIL 6TH, 1918

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 11	..	San Francisco	Tonyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
15	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	..	Seattle etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 4	..	Takawa & Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
19	..	Seattle etc.	Sawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 5	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikuzo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	..	do	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamato maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
23	..	Kobe and Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
28	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 4	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr 6	..	Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	London etc.	Kitao maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	Singapore	Calcutta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 5	..	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
5	..	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin-Peking	Chi.	B.S.S.
5	..	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin-Ming-shao	Chi.	B.S.S.
5	..	4.00 Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
6	..	D.L. Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B.S.S.
6	..	A.M. Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
6	..	P.M. Wenchow via Ningpo	Tai-shun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
7	..	9.00 Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B.S.S.
10	..	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sunmin	Br.	B.S.S.
11	..	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Kwellin	Br.	B.S.S.
14	..	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B.S.S.
18	..	Foochow, Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
21	..	Hongkong & Manila	Sawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
28	..	Hongkong	Chikago maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 5	..	Teikoo and Daini	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
5	..	A.M. Chefoo & Wenchow	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
7	..	Teikoo, Fuzhou & Daini	Kasuga maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
7	..	9.00 Chefoo & Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B.S.S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 5	..	M.N. Hankow etc.	Chungking	Br.	B.S.S.
5	..	D.L. Wuhu	Singao	Br.	B.S.S.
5	..	M.N. Hankow etc.	Yongyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	..	M.N. do	Poyang	Br.	B.S.S.
6	..	M.N. do	Sungyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	..	M.N. do	Tsuanmaru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	..	M.N. do	Luenyi	Br.	B.S.S.
10	..	M.N. do	Nankin	Br.	B.S.S.
11	..	M.N. do	Taiung	Br.	B.S.S.
18	..	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B.S.S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 4	Ningpo	Kiangtong	3013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW
4	Hankow	Sungkiang	987	Br.	B.S.S.	WTW
4	Chefoo	Wong	1187	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
4	Foochow	Hsinchi	1285	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW
4	Hongkong	Kwanglee	1928	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	SHW
4	Hankow	Yohyama maru	1917	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPD
4	Hankow	Loongwo	2863	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
4	Daini	Kobe maru	2043	Jap.	S.M.R.	WW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 4	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	828	Jap.	O.S.K.
4	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B.S.S.
4	Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonahing	8233	Br.	J.M. & Co.
4	Japan	Dainichisen maru	725	Jap.	Suzuki
4	Ningpo	Kiangtong	1619	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Meathrel, will leave on Friday, April 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. N. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 8,225 Capt. Fenderson, will leave on Friday, April 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyama Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, April 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Saturday, April 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, April 5, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tamsui, Captain J. B. DeWolf, will leave on Saturday, April 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain E. Hausen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW VIA NINGPO.—The Str. Tai-shun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Sunday, April 7, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunmin, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Wednesday, April 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kwellin, Capt. F. McGarity, will leave on Thursday, April 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, April 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Salto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseepoo wharf on April 26, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and NEWCPWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Captain W. Ross, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

ANTUNG & CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Sunday, April 7, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseepoo wharf on April 7, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Manila Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Saturday, May 4. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Telephone No. 4234 and 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Inaba Maru Mar. 3
For Liverpool
Kawachi Maru Feb. 17
For San Francisco
Ecuador Mar. 7
Korea Maru Mar. 12
Siberia Maru Mar. 26
Columbia Mar. 29
For Tacoma
Justin Mar. 10
For Seattle
Fushimi Maru Mar. 17
Africa Maru Mar. 25
Kashima Maru Mar. 31
For Vancouver
Harold Dollar Feb. 25
Key West Feb. 21
For Marseilles, etc.
Altantique Mar. 25

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The a.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Sulyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA Apr. 27	S.S. VENEZUELA Apr. 5
S.S. ECUADOR May 4	S.S. ECUADOR May 4

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ Apr. 23	S.S. COLUSA Apr. 8
S.S. COLUSA June 12	S.S. SANTA CRUZ June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. **ATT. LEAVE.**

"MANILA MARU"(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, May 3, May 4

For Hongkong
"CHICAGO MARU"(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Salto, Apr. 25, Apr. 26

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen **ATT. LEAVE.**

"KEELUNG MARU"(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Apr. 5, Apr. 7

For Foochow and Keelung
"KOHOKU MARU"(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 16, Apr. 18

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

M. YAMAUCHI, **OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**
Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Telex 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BVII	Apr. 26	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	..
MMB	Oct. 26	Cruise	D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	..
CNWP	Oct. 26	Cruise	Nightingale	Br g-b.	85	..	..	..
PAOB	Oct. 26	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	..	..	..	..

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

The Empress Steamers

On arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific ticket agents and baggage checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hours ride, Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

ON OR ABOUT

For Vancouver via Nagasaki and Yokohama	For Manila and Hongkong
Empress of Asia April 13	Empress of Russia April 27
Empress of Russia May 11	Empress of Japan May 14
Empress of Japan May 25	Empress of Asia May 24
Empress of Asia June 8	Empress of Russia June 21

† The Empress of Japan proceeds direct to Hongkong, omitting Manila.

Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to

G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19, The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, for San Francisco	April 12, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, for San Francisco	April 30, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, for San Francisco	May 27, 1918
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, for San Francisco	June 11, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superlative accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

No. 10 China Insurance Co.'s Building
(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

'Phone No. 3229.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JUNE 11, AUG. 22

(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co's Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773.

4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons
IYO MARU	12,500
KIATANO MARU	16,000

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma	April 21
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	May 19
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)			
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	April 5
CHIKUGO MARU	5,400	Capt. M. Yui	April 9
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	April 16
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno	April 23
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)			
CHIKUEN MARU	5,000	Capt. N. Nojiri	April 10
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi	April 13
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	April 17
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	April 20

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa	April
Kobe to Seattle			
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inadzu	May 3

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000		June 25
KASHIMA MARU	19,000		June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		April 23
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000		April 17
AKI MARU	12,500		May 22
TANGO MARU	14,000		June 19

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Local
101	101	101	101					
2008	2008	2008	2008	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	2008	2008
2245	2245	2245	2245	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	2245	2245
2350	2350	2350	2350	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	2350	2350
2500	2500	2500	2500	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	2500	2500
2610	2610	2610	2610	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	2610	2610
2720	2720	2720	2720	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	2720	2720
2830	2830	2830	2830	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	2830	2830
2940	2940	2940	2940	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	2940	2940
3050	3050	3050	3050	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	3050	3050
3160	3160	3160	3160	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	3160	3160
3270	3270	3270	3270	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	3270	3270
3380	3380	3380	3380	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	3380	3380
3490	3490	3490	3490	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	3490	3490
3600	3600	3600	3600	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	3600	3600
3710	3710	3710	3710	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	3710	3710
3820	3820	3820	3820	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	3820	3820
3930	3930	3930	3930	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	3930	3930
4040	4040	4040	4040	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	4040	4040
4150	4150	4150	4150	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	4150	4150
4260	4260	4260	4260	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	4260	4260
4370	4370	4370	4370	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	4370	4370
4480	4480	4480	4480	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	4480	4480
4590	4590	4590	4590	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	4590	4590
4700	4700	4700	4700	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	4700	4700
4810	4810	4810	4810	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	4810	4810
4920	4920	4920	4920	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	4920	4920
5030	5030	5030	5030	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	5030	5030
5140	5140	5140	5140	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	5140	5140
5250	5250	5250	5250	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	5250	5250
5360	5360	5360	5360	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	5360	5360
5470	5470	5470	5470	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	5470	5470
5580	5580	5580	5580	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	5580	5580
5690	5690	5690	5690	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	5690	5690
5800	5800	5800	5800	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	5800	5800
5910	5910	5910	5910	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	5910	5910
6020	6020	6020	6020	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	6020	6020
6130	6130	6130	6130	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	6130	6130
6240	6240	6240	6240	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	6240	6240
6350	6350	6350	6350	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	6350	6350
6460	6460	6460	6460	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	6460	6460
6570	6570	6570	6570	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	6570	6570
6680	6680	6680	6680	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	6680	6680
6790	6790	6790	6790	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	6790	6790
6900	6900	6900	6900	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	6900	6900
7010	7010	7010	7010	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	7010	7010
7120	7120	7120	7120	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	7120	7120
7230	7230	7230	7230	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	7230	7230
7340	7340	7340	7340	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	7340	7340
7450	7450	7450	7450	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	7450	7450
7560	7560	7560	7560	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	7560	7560
7670	7670	7670	7670	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	7670	7670
7780	7780	7780	7780	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	7780	7780
7890	7890	7890	7890	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	7890	7890
8000	8000	8000	8000	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	8000	8000
8110	8110	8110	8110	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	8110	8110
8220	8220	8220	8220	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	8220	8220
8330	8330	8330	8330	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	8330	8330
8440	8440	8440	8440	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	8440	8440
8550	8550	8550	8550	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	8550	8550
8660	8660	8660	8660	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	8660	8660
8770	8770	8770	8770	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	8770	8770
8880	8880	8880	8880	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	8880	8880
8990	8990	8990	8990	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	8990	8990
9100	9100	9100	9100	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	9100	9100
9210	9210	9210	9210	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	9210	9210
9320	9320	9320	9320	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	9320	9320
9430	9430	9430	9430	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	9430	9430
9540	9540	9540	9540	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	9540	9540
9650	9650	9650	9650	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	9650	9650
9760	9760	9760	9760	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	9760	9760
9870	9870	9870	9870	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	9870	9870
9980	9980	9980	9980	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	9980	9980

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service.
S - train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. S - train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.MANY ANHUI CATTLE
DIE OF RINDERPESTDisease Takes 30 Per Cent Of
Stock In Northern District
Of Province

China Press Correspondence
Nanhschow, An, April 2.—There has been a very serious epidemic of rinderpest in Northern Anhui during the last few months and although there are fewer cattle dying, the epidemic is still virulent. A survey of nearly a hundred villages scattered throughout the district shows that 30% of the total number of animals have died.

As a rule, the greater the number of animals in a village the greater is the proportion of deaths. Four or five weeks ago the disease was so serious that farmers were afraid to bring their animals into the city or into large market towns. However, practically nothing is done to prevent the spread of the disease, except for the fact that sick animals are not allowed in a village which has not been reached by the disease. It is quite apparent that the Chinese farmer knows nothing of how the disease is carried. Seventy per cent of the above villages had cattle die from the disease.

The rain of a week ago, while not enough in this immediate region, was sufficient for the farmers to start planting kailiang and to give the wheat a good start.

Two thousand of Chang Tso-lin's troops have been stationed here for the past week. One report says that they are simply waiting to go South to fight while another says that they are here to protect this district. They are a much better set of soldiers than those of Chang Hsun's, to which this place has been so accustomed. The soldiers commandeer all produce and carts that come into the city, this having the result that farmers will not come near with their carts.

CHILDREN'S REFUGE

HAS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

But More Funds Are Needed
This Year By Institution
To Care For Destitute

A most interesting and appealing little pamphlet is the annual report, just published, of The Children's Refuge, which is situated on the Brenan Road and cares for over a hundred destitute children. Little girls, sold and finally rescued from cruel owners, form the bulk of the institutions wards, the greater number of cases being brought in by the police.

The Refuge has its school rooms and its industrial department where the children are taught useful accomplishments and add to both institutional and personal income. They knit socks and weave a variety of pretty washing rugs which may be ordered from the school. For some of the youngsters homes are found and many of the older girls find husbands while others are sent to more advanced schools when it is possible.

The nucleus of the Refuge's funds is a formed by a grant of Ts. 2,000 by the Municipal Council and the major portion of expenses are met by voluntary subscriptions. These for the past year were sufficient to give the institution a balance in hand but with the increased cost of running expenses there is need for generous donation for the new year. Subscriptions and donations will be most gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Peebles, at 585 Great Western Road.

The Refuge Committee for this year consists of Mrs. Ayscough, president; Mrs. Graves, vice-president; Mrs. Peebles, Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. C. Clear, Hon. Treasurer, and Messrs. Drummond, Barham, Beebe, Fairchild, Harry Morris, Neale, Heaton-Smith and Wade. The Lady Superintendent of the Refuge is Deaconess Maude Henderson and the Assistant, Miss Enid Beard.

'Panthea' At Isis

A particularly strong and pleasing cast of cinema folk is that appearing at the Isis Theater tonight, tomorrow and Sunday in the Selznick picture of intrigue, "Panthea." Miss Norma Talmadge has the lead, playing the role which Mme. Olga Petrova had on the legitimate stage. Aiding are such favorites of the film as Roger Lytton, George Fawcett, Earl Fox, Murdoch McQuarrie, Jack Meredith and Winifred Harris. The story deals with the troubles of a young Russian musician who loves a struggling young composer and is suspected by the Russian police of being a Nihilist agent.

Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK
HEART BROKEN BY WARFour Sons In American Army.
One In U-Boat, Daughter
Writes She Is Starving

Kansas City, Mo., February 16.—Mothers, if your hearts ache and your eyes cloud with tears for your boys "over there," read what Madame Schumann-Heink has had to suffer and the message of optimism she brings. What would you do if you had four sons fighting for Uncle Sam and one son with the enemy? "My heart is broken," said Madame Schumann-Heink the other night at the Hotel Muehlebach. "My boys—Oh, how I love them, every one! My Henry, the eldest, is a petty officer in the navy, stationed at San Pedro, Cal. Ferdinand is a sergeant in the 340th Field Artillery at Camp Funston. He was ill with pneumonia and I had to take him to Arizona with me. But he would not stay. He said, 'Mother, let me go back,' and I had to let him go. He is dear to me, but my country is dearer."

"I am an American through and through. I have a son, my poor August, who was on a German submarine when I last heard of him. He joined the German navy in 1914, for he thought his duty lay to the country of his birth. I have not had a line from him since we declared war last April. I hope and pray he may not be dead. Is this un-American? Would I be loyal if I forgot my own flesh and blood?"

"I have a daughter in Germany also. She writes, 'For mercy's sake, mother, help us. We are starving, and we need you. But how can I help? I have four sons in the service here and I must be loyal to them. Oh, at times my heart is breaking for my poor boy in that filthy submarine. He needs my love more than the others. But I must smile and be cheerful. Mothers, you must not let your sons see the misery in your hearts. You must send them away with a smile on your lips and words of love on your tongue. Youngest Son Fights For U. S.'"

"I had to let my youngest son go. He was just nineteen, and I hoped he would stay with me. He was big and strong and could have passed easily for twenty-one. But he would not go in under false pretenses. He wrote and asked my permission and I told him to go and God bless him. I am proud of all of them, my wonderful boys. And I am proud of all my other boys—those fine, manly men, that make up our army. Out in California they call me 'Mother Schumann.' The Twenty-first Infantry is carrying the regimental flag I gave it. 'But I am not satisfied. I must do something myself for my country. In May I am going to France and sing and do whatever else I can to bring the atmosphere of home to my soldiers. I am not too old to do my bit.' One cannot doubt Madame Schumann-Heink's sincerity. She breathes a spirit of patriotism and loyalty."

ANTIMONY

REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government
Smelting Works, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUPEHMIN" 1000

JUST ARRIVED

Findon Haddock

\$1.00 per lb.

Schaefer Beer

LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the
oldest lager beer brewery
in the United States.Try it once and you will
buy it always!

Motor delivery service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1133-33 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?
If so, come to our TURKISH BATH
and MASSAGE PARLOR.
I have the highest recommendations
from doctors, 15 years' experience
in U. S. A.

PROF. J. K. SETO,

25 North Szechuen Road.

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

Business and Official Notices



In accordance with the action taken in arranging for the Fourth of July celebration in 1917, a General Meeting of Americans interested in preparing for a suitable observance this year is hereby called for April 9, 1918, to be held at the American Consulate-General at 5.15 p.m.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.
17437

The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli.

The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli invites applications for employment under the Commission for a minimum period of one year from men qualified to fill the following positions:

Salary.	
One surveying engineer.....	\$800
One asst. surveying engineer.....	500
8 surveyors at (according to experience).....	200 to 300
12 asst. surveyors at.....	150
12 cadets.....	100
One head draughtsman.....	60
Two draughtsmen at.....	60
3 tracers at.....	40

Lodging and travelling expenses of employees whilst in the field will be borne by the Commission and an addition of 25 per cent will be made to the salaries of employees when in the field.

Applications, giving age, nationality and particulars of previous employment and experience, must be addressed to the Secretary to the Commission and must be in his hands not later than the 30th April.

T. S. WEI,
Secretary.

Tientsin, April 1st, 1918.
17427

Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases
and Wassermann Laboratory
P372 Nanking Road
(opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily
Dr. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Think Beyond Your Job

"There is not a man in power at the Bethlehem Steel Works today," says President Charles M. Schwab, "who did not begin at the bottom and work his way up."

Charles E. Lehr was one of the many thousands of employees. He out-thought his job. He enrolled for an I.C.S. Course and studied in spare time. Today he is Chief Engineer of Construction of the largest munitions manufacturing plant in the world. With the skillful assistance of the I.C.S. you can, in your own home, in your spare time, receive the kind of training that insures definite, progressive advancement in salary and position.

In the list below make a mark (X) before the training you want.

Administrative	Engineering
Accounting	Electrical
Architecture	Chemical
Business	Civil
Construction	Mechanical
Education	Metallurgical
Finance	Naval
General	Sanitary
Insurance	Steam
Law	Gas Engines
Library	Chemical
Medical	Concrete

Learn to speak correctly—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German—by I.C.S. Social Phonograph method.

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
offer
282 Courses of Thorough Practical Salary-Raising Training

Ask us to send you our new illustrated catalog No. D-18. Or, tear out this notice and write your name and address on the margin. Also let us know the training that interests you. You will promptly receive catalog and full information.

Office No. 15
China Agency I.C.S.
111 NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI

Write address
HERE

IN THE LOCAL PRIZE COURT AT SHANGHAI.

Whereas a report has been submitted to this Court by the Officer in command of the warship "HAI YUNG" of the Republican Navy regarding the capture of the S.S. "ALBENGA." Whereas a judge has been appointed to take charge of the matter to investigate the facts and circumstances concerning the said ship, to make report thereupon and hand such report together with all the papers and documents in the case to the Procurator with a view to proper actions being taken thereon: And Whereas the judge has submitted to this Court an opinion in favor of the condemnation of the said ship as a lawful prize. NOW IT IS HEREBY ORDERED under the Prize Court Rules Article 19 sub-section (1) and (2) that public notice by advertisement be given for the information of all parties interested in the said ship. TAKE THEREFORE NOTICE that if any person desires to set up any claim in respect of the action to be taken against the said ship, the same shall within thirty clear days from to-day (not later than the FIFTH day of the FIFTH month in the Seventh year of the Chinese Republic) file with this Court a Petition in the form prescribed by this Court, in the absence of which judgment will be given by default.

Dated this FIFTH day of the FOURTH month in the Seventh year of the Chinese Republic.

By Order
CHANG TING,
Clerk-in-Charge.

17420

IN THE LOCAL PRIZE COURT AT SHANGHAI.

Whereas a report has been submitted to this Court by the Officer in command of the warship "KIEN KONG" of the Republican Navy regarding the capture of the S.S. "DEIKE RICKMERS." Whereas a judge has been appointed to take charge of the matter to investigate the facts and circumstances concerning the said ship, to make report thereupon and hand such report together with all the papers and documents in the case to the Procurator with a view to proper actions being taken thereon: And Whereas the Procurator has submitted to this Court an opinion in favor of the condemnation of the said ship as a lawful prize. NOW IT IS HEREBY ORDERED under the Prize Court Rules Article 19 sub-section (1) and (2) that public notice by advertisement be given for the information of all parties interested in the said ship. TAKE THEREFORE NOTICE that if any person desires to set up any claim in respect of the action to be taken against the said ship, the same shall within thirty clear days from to-day (not later than the FIFTH day of the FIFTH month in the Seventh year of the Chinese Republic) file with this Court a Petition in the form prescribed by this Court, in the absence of which judgment will be given by default.

Dated this FIFTH day of the FOURTH month in the Seventh year of the Chinese Republic.

By Order
CHANG TING,
Clerk-in-Charge.

17420

IN THE LOCAL PRIZE COURT AT SHANGHAI.

Whereas a report has been submitted to this Court by the Officer in command of the warship "HAI YUNG" of the Republican Navy regarding the capture of the S.S. "SIKIANG." Whereas a judge has been appointed to take charge of the matter to investigate the facts and circumstances concerning the said ship, to make report thereupon and hand such report together with all the papers and documents in the case to the Procurator with a view to proper actions being taken thereon: And Whereas the Procurator has submitted to this Court an opinion in favor of the condemnation of the said ship as a lawful prize. NOW IT IS HEREBY ORDERED under the Prize Court Rules Article 19 sub-section (1) and (2) that public notice by advertisement be given for the information of all parties interested in the said ship. TAKE THEREFORE NOTICE that if any person desires to set up any claim in respect of the action to be taken against the said ship, the same shall within thirty clear days from to-day (not later than the FIFTH day of the FIFTH month in the Seventh year of the Chinese Republic) file with this Court a Petition in the form prescribed by this Court, in the absence of which judgment will be given by default.

Dated this FIFTH day of the FOURTH month in the Seventh year of the Chinese Republic.

By Order
CHANG TING,
Clerk-in-Charge.

17420

BILL SMITH

says:

"Elephant Head"
THREE STAR
BRANDY
IS
A COGNAC
OF
DISTINCTION
ASK BILL!



Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 279.

PREVENTION OF PLAGUE

(064/4)

TRAIN SERVICE.

As Medical Authorities have declared Nanking free from plague, commencing from tomorrow, booking of tickets from the following stations will be resumed:

Pukow, Tungko,
Puchen, Wu-I,
Huachiying,

(sd.) S. C. SHU,

Managing Director.

Tientsin, 1st April, 1918.
17428

FOURTH DAY

OF

HILL'S BAZAAR

Come and take advantage of bargains in Hosiery, Underwear and Linen Goods.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 278.

Prevention of Plague (064/4)

TRAIN SERVICE.

The public is hereby notified that:

1. Arrangement has been made with the Shanghai-Nanking Line to resume from the 30th instant the booking of through passengers both to and from stations on their line under the following conditions:

Passengers to stations on the Shanghai-Nanking Line on arrival at Pukow and until departure of the Shanghai-Nanking Line train from Nanking and passengers from stations on the Shanghai-Nanking Line on arrival at Nanking and until departure of the Tientsin-Pukow Line train from Pukow, are to wear efficient masks, failing which they are liable to be detained in quarantine either at Pukow or Nanking.

Masks will be on sale on train to passengers.

2. Booking of tickets from the Pukow station northward will be resumed on the same date under the following restrictions:

(a) Only first class tickets will be booked.

(b) Intending passengers must submit themselves to an examination by the Railway's doctor at the station and tickets will only be issued to those certified by him to be free from plague.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,

Managing Director.

Tientsin, 28th March, 1918.
17393

ZHONG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Government, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of
CLUFF'S
"Blue Ribbon" Fruits
GRIFFITHS' STORES

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4 Canton Road, Shanghai



Stewart V-RAY SEARCHLIGHT

A Real Searchlight for Every Car

It is designed with scientific accuracy to project an intense, piercing "searchlight" beam.

For all particulars, apply to

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

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("TRANSMARINA" TRADING COMPANY)

Head-Office at Amsterdam.

Branches at New York, Buenos Aires and Hongkong.

Begs to announce the opening of a branch office at

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for general Import and Export business.

Tel. 2388.

G. Y. GRILK, Manager.

17421



Madame G. Manikus

FRENCH MILLINER

AND

LADIES' DRESSMAKER

22A North Szechuen Road.

New Shapes in Hats at the Right Price
17412

If you need fashionable clothes go to

Henry the Tailor

New fashion sheets just arrived, showing the latest American styles for Men. See them and place your orders. Expert workmanship guaranteed. Henry "the Shanghai American Tailor" received his training from an Expert American cutter. Whom the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who was employed in his shop for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

J-14 Seward Road, Near Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Acting on medical advice the full Train Service has been resumed from the 3rd instant.

By order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

17383

New Store !!!

JEWELLERY,

GOLD AND SILVER WARE, CURIOS, Etc.

No. 2B Broadway

(Astor House Building)

The China Jewellery Co.

17157

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-18 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 482

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1846.

To let one large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Facing South. All modern comforts. Suitable for two Bachelors, or small family.

SITUATIONS WANTED

NEUTRAL seeks position as overseer of buildings, good experience in concrete work. A1 references. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.
17402 A.5.

FOREIGNER, neutral, seeks position as godown keeper. Guarantee given. A1 references. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.
17403 A.6.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 486 Eugene Bard, from July 1st, superior detached residence. Rent only Tls. 110. Occupant will allow inspection after 12 noon. For further particulars apply to Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.
17416

TO LET: No. 20 Robinson Road. A residence of eight excellent rooms with attic, garage and outhouses, building thoroughly renovated. Rent Tls. 75. Apply premises or Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.
17407

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, unfurnished room with unfurnished bathroom attached in absolutely quiet locality. Apply stating terms to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.
17431 A.5.

GENTLEMAN desires room and board, in American or English family preferably, in French town or near by. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.
17394 A.5.

SITUATION VACANT

STENOGRAPHER and typist (male) wanted, must have good references and experience. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.
17432

WANTED, capable stenographer for an outpost. Apply to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.
17433 A.7.

WANTED, nurse governess for two girls, aged 10 and 14, one with knowledge of French preferred. Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.
17384

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, a small furnished house or two or three furnished rooms with board, in an Allied family. American family preferred. Address with full particulars to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.
17430 A.5.

WANTED, a four roomed house or flat, Centrally located, by May 1st. Reply immediately to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.
17415 A.6.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.
17385 A.6.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Improved Ford touring car, 4 seater, electric self-starter, electric lighting, speedometer, etc. Run less than 6,000 miles, recently fitted with new Dunlop oversize tyres, Tls. 800. Trial run by appointment. Owner has purchased larger car. Apply to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS.
17434 A.7.

WANTED: Good typewriter, "Corona" preferred, lowest price to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS.
17426 A.5.

WANTED, motor-cycle and sidecar, hill climber, free engine, two speed, must be first-class condition. Reply to Outpost, Box 37, THE CHINA PRESS.
17436 A.7.

FOR SALE: A pony's saddle and bridle complete, almost new. Owner has practically given up riding. Price Mex. Dollars Fifty only (\$50.00). Can be seen if desired. Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.
17429 A.5.

WANTED a piano, must be in good order. Preferable Rozenkrantz. Apply in writing to No. 24 Muirhead Road.
17400 A.9.

FOR SALE, A Moutrie piano, in perfect condition, as good as new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.
17406 A.9.

FOR SALE: 12 h.p. Remington heavy duty kerosene marine engine. Complete with reverse gear and all fittings. In A1 condition. Apply C. R. De Witt, No. 38 Rue Baron Gros.
17386 A.6.

FOR SALE: Colt 32 automatic pistol, 8 shots, pocket size, this gun is new. Apply C. R. De Witt, No. 38 Rue Baron Gros.
17386 A.6.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10